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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the PRINTER of the LONDON CHRONICLE.

SIR,

WHETHER the legiſlative powers, originally delegated to the colonies by royal patents, grants, charters or otherwiſe, and hitherto eſtabliſhed by a regular courſe of unimpeached legiſlation, will conſtitutionally operate in exclusion of any parliamentary participation in all local caſes, not repugnant to the laws of Great Britain, and not otherwiſe excepted or expreſſed in their ſaid charters,---ſeems to be a claim of privilege no otherwiſe alarming, than as it may be thought to have a tendency towards weakening their political dependency on the mother-country, and depriving her of thoſe commercial advantages which ſhe has a natural right to expect from the authorization and protection of their ſettlements. It may therefore be not unuſeful to retouch the circumſtances of that claim, with a particular view to the trial of theſe conſequences, as well as attend to ſome inconveniences which might flow from the execution of a late famous ſtatute.----Inconveniences that appear wholly to be overlooked, while the act itſelf, though of a general indiſcriminating nature, has been conſidered as quite unexceptionable, and for its particular weight,---ſo ſlight and eaſy, as to be almoſt imperceptible.

The Condition annexed to this privilege ſo granted to the colonies, namely, that their laws ſhould not be repugnant to thoſe of Great Britain, implies, as ſtrongly as words and neceſſary incidents can imply, an excluſive legiſlative right in all internal caſes that are conſiſtent with them, and where no exceptions are referred to the contrary in or by their ſaid charters, but the expreſs reſervation of ſuch a power to our parliaments in any of them, would, I think, put this general implication out of diſpute; according to the maxim,---Exceptio probat Regulam in Caſibus non exceptis.---And it is difficult to conceive the real uſe of ſuch a grant, if it was not intended to operate in this concluſive way; as that alone could give an eſſential certainty and effect to all proper acts of their legiſlation. On the other hand, this condition, ſubjecting all ſuch of their laws as ſhould be inconſiſtent with thoſe of Great Britain to be repealed, inſures the ſubſerviency of their legiſlative acts to the legal ſyſtem and polity of the mother-kingdom; becauſe none but thoſe laws which are conſiſtent with them, may obtain. Moreover, a latitude of final determination, with reſpect to their repugnancy, being wholly left to the Royal Prerogative, a more ſtrict ſubordination of this kind, bearing any face of Liberty, could ſcarcely have been deviſed. Indeed, had our Government thought fit at firſt to allow them a right of repreſentation in the Britiſh Parliament, there could have been little or no occaſion for the inſtitution of any local Legiſlatures in America; for then the Coloniſts would have been obliged Parties to our parliamentary Statutes, becauſe Members of the Britiſh Legiſlature, and conſenting to their enactment. But ſuch a repreſentation not having been thought of, or not deemed fitting for them, a juſt regard to Engliſh Liberty (which conſiſts in the inherent and inſeparable right of every civil Subject to give his conſent to all obligatory Acts) made it neceſſary to form ſuch Legiſlatures in the Colonies; as a more convenient way of obtaining their conſtitutional aſſent to all thoſe future Laws which were peculiarly to affect them there---as Engliſh ſubjects. That theſe legiſlatures might alſo equally act under the ſovereign directive influence of the mother-ſtate, and purſue one general undivided welfare, The ſame Head fundamentally exerciſes the two capital functions in both regions; or, in other words, the King remains not only the ſole executive Magiſtrate, but forms one of the conſtituent Legiſlative branches equally in the colonies as in the mother-kingdom. Without the exerciſe of which regal functions by his Delegate or Repreſentative, the whole courſe of their public government, and of their civil and commercial tranſactions, would be obſtructed, and a general anarchy enſue; which muſt neceſſarily in the end prove fatal to themſelves. And this being the actual caſe, it would hardly follow that the colonies muſt be independent, ſhould the Britiſh Parliament have no power of laying internal taxes on them. But the ſuppoſition---that the colonies, in ſupporting this their frame of government, want to throw off all dependence and ſubjection, is certainly injurious, as well as abſurd, when both the one and the other are eſſential chief principles of that very conſtitution they are reclaiming the continuance and enjoyment of!

The Miniſtration of the colonies to our trade, commerce, wealth, and ſtability, was provided for---by their timeous Excluſion from all foreign markets: Thereby obliging them to have recourſe to the mother-country for neceſſary ſupplies of all kinds, as well as for a vent and ſale of their proper produce; and by her local Right of impoſing duties on their alternate importations there, and exportations from hence: A power one would think ſufficient to enable the mother-kingdom indirectly to raiſe contributions upon them, for any extraordinary occaſions, without recourſing to a direct unneceſſary infringement of their charters; which ſtands with the royal honour and national generoſity to obſerve and maintain---even to their moſt liberal extent. While this monopoly of their market, induſtry and occaſions, together with the proper power of laying ſuch duties thereon, ſubſiſt and remain the ſovereign propriety of the mother-kingdom, is it not equally unjuſt to aſſert, that it has laviſhed her blood and treaſures in ſecuring them to no purpoſe, and that her intereſt in them is only ideal? The futility of this notion would ſoon be demonſtrated, were ſome one, well qualified for the taſk, and furniſhed with the neceſſary documents by our proper offices, to take upon him the ſtating of an account current between the colonies and the mother-country in theſe articles. Such a ſtate would perhaps little contribute to the liquidation of our preſent miſunderſtandings with them, although it might fully ſuffice for the condemnation and ſhame of ſuch idealiſts.

From what has been already ſtated, it will clearly, I think, appear, that the fundamental frame or conſtruction of the government of the colonies, and the regulations provided with reſpect to their trade, do not only ſufficiently miniſter to the eſtabliſhment of their ſubordination to, and dependance on, the mother-country (which there is no doubt the Britiſh Parliament can occaſionally controul, or bring back, by its ſupreme power and authority, in all deviating inſtances. And this is its proper ſovereign right of Juriſdiction over the colonies, ſo much talked of, and ſo conſtantly miſapplied) but alſo to the Attachment and Security of all thoſe reaſonable advantages to it, which ſhe could have expected to derive from their protection or ſupport: And that theſe advantages, and that dependance, are adequate conſiderations for thoſe local privileges which were originally extended to them. Privileges however that only emanated, or naturally iſſued, from their proper fountain, that is to ſay, from the genius and ſyſtem of the Engliſh conſtitution itſelf!

It was the erection of this new Engliſh Empire in the colonies, apparently founded on the tranſlation of Engliſh liberty thither, governed by our common law, and their own local acts, and only controuled by a reaſonable ſubordination to the religion, polity, juriſdiction, and aggrandiſement of the mother-kingdom, that afterwards drew over numbers of people as to a refuge from the eccleſiaſtic and civil oppreſſions they had undergone at home; and which they no doubt truſted could not, even by the power ſo rigorouſly at that time exerted here, be extended to them in America. Theſe oppreſſions were of ſo grievous and intollerant a nature, that if the plantations had not afforded them ſuch an aſylum, they muſt have ſought one in ſome foreign part of the globe. Had this happened, the drain and damage to the mother-country would have been real and dangerous; whereas by their going to our colonies, it has been proved to a demonſtration by the writers on that ſubject, that the trade, commerce, wealth, and potency of the mother-country, have been conſiderably more advanced, than if they had remained in it. But ſhould a door be now opened to the introduction of any grievances there, which their anceſtors had ſo happily and ſecurely fled from here, and the free conſtitutions, which the coloniſts have thus long enjoyed and flouriſhed under, be as it were ſubverted,---by rendering not only the domeſtic laws of their police and œconomy of no certain effect, but ſubjecting all their internal forms of civil communication, and probably their perſons and local properties by and by, to be taxed at liberty by our parliaments; of which they are neither members preſent nor repreſented, and to which they are conſequently in this reſpect as ſtrangers; this would neceſſarily caſt ſuch a damp upon their ſpirit of cultivation, ſo depreciate the value of labour, and at the ſame time ſo enhance the price of proviſions, that a ceſſation of all rural improvements muſt enſue; and their extraordinary attention be confined to the manufacturing the neceſſary accommodations of life. So that, inſtead of proving uſeful and dutiful children to the mother-country, as they have hitherto been, a ſtate of reciprocal alienation, if not of mutual hoſtility, muſt take place between them. And how far ſuch an event would affect the intereſt and conſideration of the mother-kingdom, I leave others to point out and diſplay. Further, what might be the conſequences with reſpect to the German emigrants already ſettled in our colonies, who undoubtedly too were attracted thither by the mildneſs and ſimplicity of their government, by the cheapneſs of land, by the eaſineſs of their impoſts, and by that all-powerful charm of Engliſh liberty ſeemingly eſtabliſhed therein? And would not a reverſed ſtate of theſe proprieties put a ſtop to all future emigrations and acceſſions of this kind? What too muſt become the preſent proſpect and future condition of thouſands in this country, ſtraitened in circumſtances, or narrowed in the arts of ſubſiſtence, reduced by misfortunes, or perhaps dreading ſome future impending calamity, who poſſibly but wait the fate of this point to tranſport themſelves to the colonies, in queſt of a livelihood more eaſily thought to be attainable there; but which, however, could not be acquired, ſhould the evils they would fly from here, be made to follow them thither? What,---muſt the door be ſhut throughout all his Majeſty's dominions againſt the reduced and unfortunate, and neceſſity become their law?

But in the name of freedom may I aſk, of what political ſpecies would the government of the colonies be, ſuppoſing them made liable to be locally bound in all caſes by our ſtatutes, to which they are not parties? It is an undoubted univerſally acknowledged maxim in the theory of government, that wherever the legiſlative and executive powers are united, or, what is tantamount, wherever the governed have no ſhare in either, there is no public liberty; and conſequently ſuch a government, with reſpect to them, muſt neceſſarily be an arbitrary one. Can ſuch a baſe ſhoot ſpring forth from ſo noble a ſtem? And is it poſſible that the free conſtitution of England ſhould be any where generative of ſervitude? I make not this queſtion, as thinking that the execution of the act alluded to would immediately produce ſuch a ſtate in the colonies: It is ſufficient to juſtify their apprehenſions, that it might have a conſequential tendency, and that nothing more would ſeem neceſſary to eſtabliſh it,---than repeated exertions of the ſame power.

It contributes little to the removal of ſuch an apprehenſion,---that the laſt accumulated duties are expreſſed to be neceſſary for the defence and protection of the colonies;---whilſt it appears palpably ſtange and prepoſterous that a country in peace, and delivered from all real danger, by the extirpation of its avowed enemies, ſhould now require a greater military force for its eſtabliſhment, than lately, when it had the enemy on its back, and was conſtantly living in hot water, and than formerly, when in the ſame circumſtance, it had none at all. Stranger ſtill, that notwithſtanding the occaſion of this defence muſt be ſuppoſed at longeſt to be only temporary, the fund, which is allotted for the ſupport of it, ſhould nevertheleſs be made perpetual! There are now no reputed enemies there that I hear of, but ſtamps and diſtributors; and ſurely miniſterial viſion, at the æra of the Paris peace, could not be ſo acute, and have reached ſo far, as to foreſee, at this time, a neceſſity for ſoldiers there,---to war againſt ſtarvelings and waſte-paper. But ſhould a leſs innocent conſtruction have been put by the coloniſts on ſuch a proviſion, no wonder they have taken a general alarm, and entertain fears for more ſerious conſequences! Nor will theſe fears be deemed ſo cauſeleſs and unjuſtifiable, when it is conſidered, that our right of laying duties upon them without their conſent, has been inferred from the practices of the Romans; who were uſed to impoſe arbitrary tributes on their colonies. That ſo baſe an argument ſhould have been ſought for on this occaſion by any Engliſh ſubject, is moſt ſtrange, unbecoming, and abſurd! as if the laws of our free government, which are veſted in every ſubject by inheritance and birthright, would admit of precedents, taken from the uſage of a foreign and deſpotick Empire, to juſtify a like dominion over our colonies. The genius and language of ſuch precedents are totally oppoſite to the principles and letter of the free cuſtoms of England, and exhibit no analogy that can be adopted in the exertions of power, or diſpenſations of juſtice to its meaneſt ſubject, while the Common Law and Magna Charta ſurvive; that is to ſay, whilſt our proper liberties and conſtitution remain free and inviolate. To advert to ſuch inſtances for imitation, or have recourſe to ſo foul a ſource for reaſons of juſtifying or palliating any meaſures here, argues the perſon not only unfit to be truſted with the rights of Engliſhmen, but to be himſelf unworthy of Engliſh liberty.

Upon the whole, there appears only the choice of two alternatives, which can bring all theſe diſorders to a happy iſſue, and ſubſtantially reconcile us to our other ſelves. One is---to repeal the offenſive ſtatute: And being ſenſible of an error or impropriety, call it which you will, would it be unbecoming a great ſtate to retract it? Memorable is the inſtance of a noble parliamentary condeſcenſion of this kind in the repeal of the *Jew-Act*, which happened in the late reign! an Act which was then thought by ſome to be a matter of mere indifference. But it was juſtly obſerved by a learned Commoner, who is now a worthy Peer, that "whatever had occaſioned popular diſcontents and diſquietudes, could not be thought a matter of indifference, becauſe it ceaſed to be ſo by the conſequences that attended it." The other is, to put it under an indefinite ſuſpenſion; which would open as handſome a retreat as may be to the Projectors of it, and might ſatisfy the Coloniſts. And ſurely, if ever a variety of momentous conſiderations and ſubordinate dependencies, concurred to make any meaſure neceſſary and ſeaſonable, there do at this time ſubſiſt an equal concurrence, and as great an exigency---to give one or other of theſe ſatisfactions to the Colonies.

I remain, Sir,
Yours, &c. &c.
ÆQUUS.

London, Dec. 9, 1765.

To the PRINTER of the LONDON CHRONICLE.

SIR,

I MAKE no apology for preſenting to the Public, through the channel of your uſeful paper, the following letters, as they contain the ſentiments of two gentlemen of acknowledged abilities and integrity, upon a ſubject which is of the laſt conſequence to the peace, ſafety, union, dignity and ſtability of the Britiſh Empire.

Your's, W. S.

Extract of a Letter from a North American in London, to his Friend in America, dated July 11, 1765.

DEPEND upon it, my good Friend, every poſſible ſtep was taken to prevent the paſſing of the Stamp Act. But the tide was too ſtrong againſt us. The nation was provoked by American claims of independence, and all parties joined in reſolving by this act to ſettle the point. We might as well have hindered the ſun's ſetting. But ſince it is down, my Friend, and it may be long ere it riſes again, let us make as good a night of it as we can. We may ſtill light candles. Frugality and induſtry will go a great way towards indemnifying us. Idleneſs and Pride tax with a heavier hand than Kings and Parliaments. If we can get rid of the former, we may eaſily bear the latter. Our country produces, or is capable of producing, all the neceſſaries of life; the waſting ſuperfluities come from hence. Let us have but the wiſdom to be content awhile with our own, and this country will ſoon feel, that its loſs in point of commerce, is infinitely more than its gain in taxes"

The ANSWER, dated Philadelphia, 24 Sept.

YES, my friend, I grant that 'Idleneſs and Pride tax with a heavier hand than Kings and Parliaments,' 'and that frugality and induſtry will go a great way towards indemnifying us.' But the misfortune is, the very thing that renders induſtry neceſſary, cuts the ſinews of it. With induſtry and frugality the ſubjects of eaſtern tyrants might be wealthier than thoſe of England or Holland. But who will labour or ſave who has not a ſecurity in his property? When people are taxed by their own repreſentatives, though the tax is high, they pay it chearfully, from a confidence that no more than enough is required, and that a due regard is had to the ability of the giver. But when taxes are laid merely to "ſettle the point of independence," and when the quantity of the tax depends on the caprice of thoſe who have the ſuperiority, and who will doubtleſs lay it heavier, in order to bring down the ſpirits, or weaken the power of thoſe who claim independence, what encouragement is there to labour or ſave? The wealth we thereby acquire will be a new motive, which fear or avarice will ſuggeſt, to tax us anew. No wonder then if people will chooſe to live poor and lazy, rather than labour to enrich their tax maſters, or furniſh matter for new oppreſſion. There never was any mention of the colonies aiming at independence, till the miniſtry began to abridge them of their liberties. I will venture to affirm, and to you I can appeal for the truth of what I ſay, that hiſtory cannot ſhew a people ſo numerous, ſo far removed from the ſeat of Royalty, who were ſo loyal, ſo attached to their King, and who at the ſame time had ſuch true ſentiments of liberty, as the Britiſh American Colonies. How long this will continue God knows.

The Sun of Liberty is indeed faſt ſetting, if not down already, in the Amerian colonies: But I much fear, inſtead of the candles you mention being lighted, you will hear of the works of darkneſs. They are in general alarmed to the laſt degree. The colonies expect, and with reaſon expect, that ſome regard ſhall be had to their liberties and privileges, as well as trade. They cannot bring themſelves to believe, nor can they ſee how England with reaſon or juſtice could expect, that they ſhould have encountered the horrors of a deſart, borne the attacks of barbarous ſavages, and, at the expence of their blood and treaſure, ſettled this country, to the great emolument of England, and after all quietly ſubmit to be deprived of every thing an Engliſhman has been taught to hold dear. It is not property only we contend for. Our liberty and moſt eſſential privileges are ſtruck at: Arbitrary courts are ſet over us, and trials by juries taken away: The Preſs is ſo reſtricted, that we cannot complain: An army of mercenaries threatened to be billited on us: The ſources of our trade ſtopped; and, to complete our ruin, the little property we had acquired, taken from us, without even allowing us the merit of giving it; I really dread the conſequence. The Parliament inſiſt on a power over all the liberties and privileges claimed by the colonies, and hence require a blind obedience and acquieſence in whatever they do: Should the behaviour of the colonies happen not to ſquare with theſe ſovereign notions (as I much fear it will not) what remains but by violence to compel them to obedience. Violence will beget reſentment, and provoke to acts never dreamt of: But I will not anticipate evil; I pray God avert it.

I congratulate you on the change in the miniſtry: We hope for much good from it. For ſuch ſeems the ſtate of the Britiſh

conſtitution at preſent, that from them we are to look for good or ill. Heretofore we have been taught to look for redreſs from another quarter.

I am,

Dear Sir, Your affectionate Friend, &c.

By Captain Taylor, from Hull, arrived at Boſton, we have the following Advices, viz.

VERSAILLES, December 21.

THE Dauphin (heir apparent to the French crown) died at Fontainbleau on the 20th, about 8 in the morning, aged 36 years, 4 months, and 16 days. He married, on the 25th of February 1745, Maria-Tereſa, Infanta of Spain, who died in child-bed on the 22d of July 1746, after having brought into the world a Princeſs, who lived only till the 27th of April 1748. On the 9th of February 1747, he married, to his ſecond wife, Maria Joſepha of Saxony, and has left by this marriage his Highneſs the Duke de Berry, the Count de Provence, the Count d'Artois, and two Princeſſes. The King has conferred the title of Dauphin on his Highneſs the Duke de Berry, who was born the 23d of Auguſt, 1754.

Paris, Dec. 21. The Dauphin, who died yeſterday morning at Fontainbleau, is lamented by the whole kingdom of France.

The following are the laſt words in which he addreſſed himſelf, the day before his death, to the Duke de Berry, his eldeſt ſon, valuable words, conſecrated by wiſdom and truth.

"My ſon, I am now going to pay the tribute of humanity. To what length the Supreme Being has deſtined your life, I know not; but forget not to pray for the preſervation of that of the King. If it ſhould however happen, through the difference between his age and yours, that you ſhould ſucceed to the throne, be ever mindful, my ſon, that the ſole difference made by Providence between you and your ſubjects, conſiſts in that ineſtimable bleſſing entruſted with you, the power of contributing towards their happineſs, and of protecting them in the enjoyment of it."

Conſtantinople, Nov. 16. We have this inſtant received letters from Baſſora, which adviſe, that affairs have taken another turn in Bengal; the Nabob, it ſeems, has gained an advantage over the Engliſh, who have retreated to Calcutta, where they are blocked up. It is added, that two Engliſh ſhips, the cargoes of which were valued at 150,000 crowns, had been robbed by ſome renegadoes, near the Strait of Baſſora, on their paſſage from Bengal.

LONDON.

Dec. 28. On the 3d inſt. died, at Tour du Pin, on the Lake of Geneva, the Right Hon. Lord John-Philip Sackville, fourth ſon of the late Duke of Dorſet, and next brother to the preſent Duke.

The price of logwood has within theſe few days been conſiderably advanced, and it is ſaid the exportation will ſoon be totally prohibited, the places occupied by the Engliſh in the Bay of Honduras being greatly exhauſted.

It is whiſpered, that an illuſtrious young Lady, of the firſt rank, will be eſpouſed to a Prince of the Royal Houſe of Brandenburgh.

Dec. 31. Sunday, at half an hour paſt three in the afternoon, died, of a complication of diſorders, in Leiceſter-fields, his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick William, His Majeſty's youngeſt brother, in the 16th year of his age, being born May 24, 1750. At 11 o'clock in the morning notice was ſent to St. James's, that on account of his Royal Highneſs being dangerouſly ill, there would be no Court nor Drawing-room.

A ſtop is put to all public diverſions on the above occaſion.

In the courſe of this year there have died two Princes of the Blood Royal of England, viz. the Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Frederick William. Two Dukes, viz. the Duke of Bolton, and the Duke of Dorſet. Two Archbiſhops of Dublin, Dr. Cobbe, and Dr. Carmichael. And abroad, the Emperor of Germany, the Dauphin of France, the Princeſs Dowager of Orange, the reigning Duke of Anhalt Bernburgh, the Duke of Parma, and the Margravine of Schwedt, ſiſter to the King of Pruſſia.

Notwithſtanding the great grief ſaid to be expreſſed by all ranks of people in France, at the death of the Dauphin, it is thought that none but the Eccleſiaſtics are really touched with it, as that Prince's ſtrong attachment to the Bull Unigenitus was ſo well known, that all who loved the internal peace and tranquility of France, and were aſſertors of the rights of the Gallican church, dreaded the hour when he ſhould be King of France, as they were then ſure to be victims of the papal power.

By ſome private letters received by the laſt mail, we are informed, that the King of Pruſſia is very ill of a dropſy at his palace at Berlin.

Monday laſt the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, was re-elected Member of Parliament for Thetford, without oppoſition.

Next Friday Mr. Wilkes will ſurrender himſelf into the cuſtody of the Marſhal of the King's Bench priſon, an apartment having been fitted up lately for his reception.

It is reported, that ten millions of the national debt will be new funded this ſeſſions, on very advantageous terms to the Government.

Jan. 1. We hear the Hon. Samuel Barrington, Eſq; will command the ſquadron in the Mediterranean, to relieve Thomas Harriſon, Eſq; whoſe three years on that ſtation are nearly expired; and that Admiral Parry will relieve the ſquadron at the Leeward Iſlands, in the room of Admiral Tyrrel; and alſo, that Admiral Pye is to command at Jamaica, in the room of Sir William Burnaby.

A ſhort Character of his late Royal Highneſs Prince FREDERICK-WILLIAM.

THIS Prince is ever to be regretted by thoſe who had the honour to approach him, and ever to be propoſed as a pattern of patience, meekneſs, and fortitude. The gracefulneſs of his perſon, great as it appeared, gave but an imperfect idea of the exalted qualities of his mind. His ſubmiſſion to the decrees of Providence, his affection and dutiful behaviour to his Royal Mother, to the King, and the reſt of his illuſtrious family, were ever uniform and exemplary, The affability of his addreſs won the hearts of every one; and the goodneſs of his heart fixed them eternally his own. His manly ſenſe, and uncommon penetration, exceeded even the moſt ſanguine hopes of thoſe who were entruſted with his education. During a long and painful illneſs of fourteen months, his chief and only care was not to give pain to others; he not only leſſened, but even concealed his own ſufferings before them, and was wholly employed in giving them comfort; and this attention extended itſelf even to the loweſt of his domeſtic ſervants. He died without a pang, leaving behind him a diſconſolate family to bewail his loſs.

We are confidently aſſured, by a perſon very long uſed to the Corn trade, that if the exportation of wheat is not prohibited, it will (in all probability) be 3 l. or more, per quarter, before the end of next Auguſt.---A moſt melancholly, and moſt alarming information.

It is ſaid that ſeveral of his Majeſty's cutters, that are cruizing to prevent ſmuggling, will be put out of commiſſion, and paid off, being deemed of little uſe, but a vaſt expence to the nation.

Letters from Leghorn adviſe, that by a ſhip from Algiers they had advice, that a Dutch man of war, of 64 guns, was loſt near Minorca, and all the people on board periſhed.

In conſequence of orders given for ſuppreſſing of private maſs houſes, two have lately been ſhut up in Rope-makers-alley, Little-Moorfields, which have been open for upwards of 20 years.

It is ſaid ſome very agreeable news hath been received from Liſbon, with reſpect to the Britiſh commerce with Portugal.

Private letters from Madrid mention, that from the frequent return of couriers to Lord Rochfort, and his Excellency's repeated conferences with the Catholick Miniſtry, it was conjectured ſomewhat of great importance was negotiating between the two Crowns.

We hear the remittances in Spaniſh dollars only, from the American Colonies, have laſt year fallen ſhort of the uſual quantity upwards of two millions.

An eſtimate of the value of forfeited eſtates in Scotland is preparing to be laid before a great Aſſembly.---It is ſaid great part of the above have, ſince the rebellion, been ſo much improved, as to be worth now upwards of forty years purchaſe.

Various are the public conjectures concerning the motives for Mr. Wilkes's return to England; though it ſeems univerſally thought, that a place of ſome conſequence will be the reward of this Gentleman's exile from his native country. Some of his adherents have already chalked him out an American Government, a foreign Embaſſy, a Commiſſioner of Trade, &c. according as they are influenced by intereſt or whim; while the moſt ſanguine go ſtill higher, and appoint him a Collegue to a Gentleman lately appointed to a conſiderable place in our ſiſter nation.

The Earl Marſhal's Order for a General Mourning for his late Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick-William.

IN purſuance of his Majeſty's commands, theſe are to give public notice, that it is expected, that upon the preſent occaſion of the death of his late Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick-William, all perſons do put themſelves into decent Mourning; the ſaid Mourning to begin on Sunday next, the 5th of January.

Dec. 31, 1765. SCARBOROUGH, M.

Yeſterday the body of his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick-William was opened and embalmed by the Surgeons of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

Yeſterday there was a private Council at the Queen's palace, at which the Marquis of Rockingham, the two Secretaries of State, and ſeveral other Lords of the Privy Council, aſſiſted.

There has been a report within this day or two, that ſome material changes are meditating.

It is ſaid Mr. Pitt is come to his ſeat at Hayes.

It is ſaid the Right Hon. William Dowdeſwell, Eſq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Member of Parliament for the county of Worceſter, will ſoon be created an Iriſh Peer.

Information is received, that the French have at preſent four different forts and factories in Hudſon's Bay.

Prince Heraclius, Chief of the Georgians, at preſent ſo formidable to the Ottoman Porte, is ſaid to have made the tour of beſt part of Europe ſome years ago incog. and to be well acquainted with ſeveral German Officers of diſtinction.

A bounty on the importation of pitch and tar from the American colonies, we hear, will be propoſed this ſeſſion.

A temporary embargo on the importation of malt, we hear, is ſoon expected to be laid by authority, in conſequence of a reſolution in the Brewers, which, if put into execution, will be extremely prejudicial to the public revenue.

It it ſaid that the exportation of wheat will, next week, be prohibited for three months.

Canada Bills had riſen at Paris to thirty-five per cent, when the laſt letters were received.

Jan. 6. Mr. Wilkes, it is ſaid, will ſurrender himſelf, to receive his ſentence from the Court of King's-Bench; not intending to attempt a reverſion of the Outlawry, as that would be attended by as long a proceſs before its determination, as the time he may be impriſoned; and this he is adviſed to, from the hopes his friends have of making ſufficient intereſt for his Majeſty's free pardon for him.

It is ſaid, that the total amount of the whole verdicts and law charges, already paid on account of the late General Warrants, amounts to upwards of 6000 l.

A certain popular Gentleman, lately abroad, had a propoſal made him by his friends on this ſide the water, of being allowed 1200 l. per annum during his exile, which he was told was all that could be done for him; this propoſition he rejected, chuſing rather to come to England, and ſubmit to his ſentence, whatever it may be.

An extraordinary Board of Admiralty, we are informed, will be held this week, in conſequence of ſome recent advices received from a neighbouring kingdom.

We hear, that on Saturday an expreſs arrived from Ireland, with an account, that a number of perſons had aſſembled in Dublin, in a riotous manner, groſly inſulted ſeveral Members of the Houſe of Commons, and prevented the Speaker, and many of the Members going to the Houſe; occaſioned by a report, that the Parliament deſigned to impoſe ſome new taxes on the people.

Charles-Town (South-Carolina, February 4.

The following is a Copy of the Certificates delivered this Morning by his Honour the Governor, which we hope will be agreeable to our Readers.

By the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the ſaid Province, to all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, or be ſeen;

WHereas Mr. Caleb Lloyd, appointed by the Honourable the Commiſſioners of the Stamp Office in Great-Britain to be Diſtributor of Stamp Papers in this Province, has ſignified to me by Letter, that he is determined to adhere to his public Declaration, not to iſſue any Stamp Papers, and accordingly will not iſſue any: I do therefore, at the Requeſt of ---------- of the ---------- bound to ---------- hereby certify, that no Stamps are now to be had in this Province.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Charles-Town, this Fourth Day of February, A. D. 1766.

By his Honour's Command,

THOMAS SKOTTOW, Secretary.

We hear from Georgia, that ſoon after Governor Wright took Poſſeſſion of the Stamped Papers, and lodged them in the Guard-Houſe, about 600 Men, from different Parts of the Province, aſſembled together, and demanded them of the Governor; which being refuſed, they had Recourſe to Force, took them out of the Guard-houſe, and afterwards obliged the Governor to make a precipitate Retreat to his own Houſe for Safety.

Captain Catheart, from Newbury, who arrived here on Friday laſt, brought in with him the Crew of a Ship, commanded by Captain Crannell, from Ireland for New-York, who unfortunately foundered in a Gale of Wind off of Cape-Hatteras.

February 11. On the 7th Inſtant, a Liſt was taken of the Sea Veſſels now in this Harbour, which are as follow, viz. 46 Ships, 18 Snows, 30 Brigs, 1 Billander, 47 Sloops, 12 Schooners. In all 153 Sail.

BOSTON, February 20.

Extract of a Letter from a noted Houſe in London, to a Gentleman in this Town.

"We read with the moſt ſenſible Concern, what you write us reſpecting the Stamp-Act, which if carried to the Exceſs you ſpeak of, may be attended with the moſt fatal Conſequences to thoſe here that are moſt immediately connected in Trade to your Place, whatever it may do to yourſelves. The preſent Miniſtry, we are well aſſured, are heartily diſpoſed to relieve the Colonies in every Reſpect. We recommend your immediately diſpatching your Veſſels back to us, notwithſtanding they may not be properly cleared out from your Port, as we are ſtrongly aſſured, from great authority, that they will meet with no Moleſtation from the Officers of the Cuſtoms at this Port. You may be aſſured we ſhall all put our Shoulders to this great Point, and get all the Redreſs that is poſſible to be obtained. The Miniſtry have the greateſt Deſire of affording the Colonies all the Relief in their Power, and a Noble Lord in Company declared, that in his Opinion, the higheſt Point of Honor conſiſted in Redreſs where an Error was committed, and that he would do every Thing in his Power to effect it."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of public Character, who has been indefatigable in his Endeavours to obtain Relief for the Colonies, under their preſent Burdens and Difficulties.

London, Dec. 27, 1765.

"Having been all Day at the other End of the Town in your Provincial Service, I have only Time to acknowledge your's, &c. and dont at all wonder at the Alarm your Country has taken at your new Laws; we are equally alarmed here, and dread the Conſequences that muſt attend both America and England, if they are not repealed. City and Country are in Motion to aſſiſt you in obtaining a Repeal. The Merchants have choſe a Committee to petition and attend parliament; the numerous Sea-ports, and manufacturing Towns, and your Friend, will not be inactive; and I have the Pleaſure to tell you, hitherto Things look with a favourable Aſpect."

From an Eminent Manufacturer, reſiding in the City of London, December 18.

"You will by this Opportunity, if not ſooner, have heard of the Meeting of the Parliament, and alſo have ſeen the King's Speech---what will be the Conſequence no one can tell: I believe the great Difficulty lies, to know how they can relieve you, and yet keep up the Authority of Government. The Parliament thinks it a bad Example and Precedent to repeal that Act, becauſe the People murmur at it; and they rather fear the Conſequences, in caſe they inſiſt upon its being put in Force."

Divers Sentiments ſeem to be contained in the laſt private Letters from England, reſpecting the Repeal or Suſpenſion of the Stamp Act; ſome (and yet thoſe whoſe Wiſhes are no ways inimical to America) are dubious, or rather chuſe to ſuſpend their Opinion about it, till the Meeting of a full Parliament (the Number of Members at their laſt Meeting not very far exceeding one Hundred, whereas in a full Parliament (the Number may exceed Five Hundred.----------Others remark, that in the Pariſhes of Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Keighley, Halifax, Huthersfield, Rochdale, and a few of the neareſt Country Towns, there are about Five Hundred Thouſand Men, Women and Children, all engaged in one Branch or other of the Woollen Manufacture; a Prevention of the Export of which, muſt prove greatly detrimental to them, ſhould the Colonies perſiſt in the manufacturing their own Cloths; and therefore doubt not the Act will be repealed---eſpecially, ſay they, as the preſent Miniſtry ſeem greatly diſpoſed to intereſt themſelves in the Welfare of the Nation---and the Mercantile Part of it very ſtudious to improve every Advantage for this deſirable End.---But however, ſeeing that all future Events are uncertain, we can only ſubmit it to the two moſt powerful Arbitrators, perhaps, that the World can produce, viz. Time and the Britiſh Parliament.

A Box of Mediterranean Paſſes, for the Uſe of the Merchants of this Province, arrived here about the firſt of January laſt; but it then appearing that the Bonds which accompanied them were printed upon Stamped Paper, they were every one of them ſent away on the very Day they came to Hand, to be depoſited with the other Stamped Paper at Caſtle William: Where ſaid Bonds now remain entire, as no Officers here would venture to take them into Poſſeſſion, or to offer one of them to be executed.

PLYMOUTH (in Maſſachuſetts Province) Feb. 17.

A few Days ſince a Veſſel arrived here from Annapolis-Royal, John Staples, Maſter, and brought with him a ſtamped Clearance; the Sons of Liberty ſoon heard of it, and aſſembled to the Number of 4 or 500, and marched in Proceſſion from the Tree of Liberty, near the Town-houſe, with Drums beating, and Banners flying, to the Wharff where the Veſſel lay, and demanded the deteſtable Object of their Reſentment, which the Maſter of the Veſſel very readily delivered up; they then proceeded in the ſame Manner (fetching a Circle through the Town, and having the Paper affixed to a Pole, and carried by a ſenior Gentleman attending) to the Tree of Liberty, which was decorated with an Enſign and long Pendant; and after enkindling a comfortable Bonfire, they conſumed therein the Badge of Slavery.---This done, they gave three Cheers, and diſperſed. The Gentlemen of the Town afterwards repaired to a public Houſe, where ſeveral loyal Toaſts were drank; the Whole being conducted with great Decency and Decorum.

HARTFORD, February 17.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Dec. 26, 1765.

"I have not much of the political Kind to ſend you: The Parliament has met, and adjourned to the 14th of January; there was a conſiderable Debate in the Houſe, on forming an Addreſs, in Anſwer to the King's Speech; Mr. G-----e expreſſed himſelf very warmly on the late Behaviour of the Americans, ſtiling their Tranſactions in Oppoſition to the Stamp Duty, Open Rebellion, inſtead of Late Occurrences, which the King termed them in his Speech. This occaſioned ſundry Members to cry, To the Tower! To the Tower!"

NEW-YORK, February 27.

We have certain Intelligence from Elizabeth-Town, in New-Jerſey, that the Magiſtrates and Lawyers carry on their Buſineſs in the Law as uſual without Stamps. The ſame is done in many other Places, viz. in ſome Parts of Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, and the Maſſachuſetts, in which laſt Place, New-Jerſey, &c. they intend, whether the Stamp-Act is repealed or not, in a few Weeks, to proceed in all Kinds of Buſineſs, without regard to any unconſtitutional Acts; and in the Governments of New-Hampſhire, Rhode-Iſland, St. Chriſtophers, Antigua, &c. all Kind of Buſineſs in Courts, &c. is already got into its uſual Courſe, without Stamped-paper.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Correſpondent in New-York.

"We are ſorry to hear of the Commotions that are already begun in America, and where and how it will end, Time only will inform: You may think it would be beſt to be in England, but Trade you muſt judge is very bad here, and am afraid we ſhall ſtarve at Home, by the unjuſt Extortions we ſeek abroad. Our News-Papers are full of Complaints from the Colonies, and that juſtly; but ſtand to it to a Man; for I think you had better die for the Cauſe of Liberty, than to be Tools and Dupes at Home."

Mr. HOLT,

Be pleaſed in your next to inſert the following ſhort Addreſs to the Sons of Liberty.

HOW ſhall I in a few Words addreſs you, O! you glorious Sons of Liberty! ſo happily in Spirit by a Kind Providence united?----Remember you are now to conſider yourſelves as the only Guardians and Protectors of the Rights and Liberties of America.---Remember alſo, that the Period draws near, when perhaps the important Point in Queſtion, Whether America ſhall for ever be enſlaved, or remain free, muſt be finally decided.----The ſame Union therefore continued, together with a Firmneſs and Reſolution not to be ſhaken, will be abſolutely neceſſary in Defence of the glorious Cauſe of Liberty, Freedom, and juſt Laws, againſt all Oppoſition.----It is in this, and in this Way only, you can promiſe yourſelves Succeſs.---This I am well aſſured indeed you knew before, and much more; yet permit a plain honeſt countryman, in Heart united, to wiſh intrepid Perſeverance, and a happy Iſſue of this ſtrange, but juſt, Conflict, to be tranſmitted to Poſterity. SYLVANUS AMERICANUS.

At a Meeting of the Sons of Liberty of the City of New-Brunſwick, in the County of Middleſex, and Province of New-Jerſey, the 25th of February, 1766, it was Reſolved;

1. That we will chearfully embark our Lives and Fortunes in the Defence of our Liberties and Privileges.

2. That we will reſiſt, as far as in us lies, all illegal Attempts to deprive us of our indubitable Rights; and for that Reaſon will, to the laſt Extremity, oppoſe the Exerciſe of the Stamp Act in the Colony.

3. That we will contribute all in our Power, to preſerve the publick Tranquility, ſo far as it may be preſerved, conſiſtent with the Principles already profeſſed.

4. That we will do our utmoſt to ſupport and defend the Officers of Government in this Colony, who ſhall act agreeable to the above Reſolves.

5. That we ſhall always be ready with Hearts and Hands, to aſſiſt the neighbouring Provinces, in oppoſing every Attempt that

may be made to deprive them and us, of those Privileges and Immunities which God and Nature seem to have intended us.

And lastly, That we do bear his Majesty King George the Third true Allegiance, and will at all Times faithfully adhere to his royal Person, and just Government, and heartily defend him from every Attempt to injure his Person, Crown or Dignity.

Friday last, Capt.-----arrived here in 30 Days from Pensacola, by whom we learn, that Captain Britain, in a Sloop from this Place, was arrived there, after a tedious Passage of 10 Weeks, having lost her Boltsprit; and that Lieut. Governor Brown was also arrived at that Place with 200 Settlers from Ireland.

ANNAPOLIS, February 20.

By a Gentleman very lately arrived in this Province, from England and Scotland, we are told that, "Perseverance to the Sons of Liberty in America," was a very common Toast in both Places.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

A SUPPLEMENT to the Act, intituled, A Supplement to the Act, intituled, "An Act for regulating, pitching, paving and cleansing the Highways, Streets, Lanes and Alleys, of the City of Philadelphia," &c.

WHEREAS it is enacted by the Act to which this Act is a Supplement, that no Waggon belonging to any Person or Persons residing within the City of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, or the Townships of the Northern Liberties, Moyamensing or Passyunk, shall travel, pass, or be drawn on any of the paved Parts of the said City, from and after the First Day of March, which shall be in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-six, with or by any Number of Oxen or Horses whatsoever, unless the Fellies of the Wheels thereof shall be of the Breadth or Gauge of seven Inches, from Side to Side, at the least: And whereas the said Regulation of the Waggons aforesaid will be more inconvenient than useful, and it will answer the Purposes intended by the said Act, if the Fellies of the Wheels of the said Waggons should be limited and restricted to the Dimensions of four Inches, Be it therefore enacted by the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor, under the Honourable THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province, in GENERAL ASSEMBLY met, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful, from and after the Fifteenth Day of October, in the Year aforesaid, for any Person or Persons residing within the said City, District and Townships aforesaid, or any of them, owning any Waggon or Waggons, to draw the same on any of the paved Parts of the said City, with any Number of Oxen or Horses whatsoever, provided the Fellies, and every of them, of the Wheels thereof, shall be of the Breadth and Gauge of four Inches, from Side to Side, at the least, any Thing in the said Act, to which this Act is a Supplement, contained to the contrary notwithstanding: And that if any of the Waggons belonging to the Persons aforesaid (Stage and light travelling Waggons for Passengers only excepted) shall pass, travel, or be drawn on the paved Parts of the said City, unless the Wheels thereof shall be of the Dimensions and Gauge aforesaid, every such Person shall forfeit and pay the Sum of FIVE POUNDS, to be recovered as Debts not exceeding Five Pounds are by Law directed to be recovered, or otherwise shall forfeit any one of the Beasts drawing such Waggon (except the Shaft or Thill Horse) together with all the Gears, Bridles, Halters and Accoutrements, to such Beast belonging; one Moiety thereof to the Use of the Person who shall seize the same, and the other Half to the Commissioners, to be applied for paving the said Streets.

And whereas the Drays and other Carriages used by the Porters and Draymen within the said City, with narrow Wheels, are very injurious to the Pavements thereof, Be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Dray or other Carriage, used in the Transportation of Merchandize from one Part of the said City to another, by the said Porters and Draymen, shall travel, pass or be drawn on the paved Parts of the same, from and after the Fifteenth Day of October, which shall be in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-seven, unless the Fellies of such Dray or other Carriage, shall be of the Breadth or Gauge of four Inches, at the least, from Side to Side, under the Penalty of FIVE POUNDS, to be paid to the Persons and Uses aforesaid, and to be recovered in Manner aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Waggoner and Carter, employed to hawl Wood for the Inhabitants of the said City, District of Southwark, and Townships aforesaid, shall have in his said Cart or Waggon of his own Property, a sufficient Number of hewn Standards, for preventing the Wood from falling off from his said Cart or Waggon, marked with the initial Letters of his Christian and Sir-Names, on the outer Sides of the said Standards, under the Penalty of FIVE SHILLINGS; and that if any such Waggoner or Carter shall take, and appropriate any Wood belonging to any of the Inhabitants aforesaid, which he shall be hired to hawl, and apply or appropriate the same to his own Use, or shall not deliver the same to the true Owner or Purchaser thereof; every such Person shall forfeit and pay TWO SHILLINGS, for every Stick or Piece of Wood so appropriated or detained, to the Owner or Owners thereof, being first lawfully convicted thereof before any Justice of the Peace of the said City or County of Philadelphia.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall continue, and be in Force, for and during the same Space of Time as the Act to which this Act is a Supplement, shall continue, and no longer."

College of Philadelphia, March 6, 1766.

WHEREAS JOHN SARGENT, Esq; Merchant in London, and Member of Parliament, hath presented to this College two GOLD MEDALS; one to be given for the "best CLASSICAL Performance, at a public COMMENCEMENT;" and the other for the best "ENGLISH ESSAY, or Discourse," on the "reciprocal Advantages of a perpetual UNION between GREAT-BRITAIN and her AMERICAN COLONIES;"

Notice is hereby given, by Order of the TRUSTEES, that both those MEDALS will be disposed of at the ensuing COMMENCEMENT in May; the fomer for the best LATIN Performance, on a CLASSICAL SUBJECT, by any of the young Gentlemen who are then to receive their BACHELOR's Degree; and the latter for the best "ENGLISH ESSAY," by any of those who have received any Degree, or Part of their Education, in this College. And as the Subject proposed for this MEDAL, viz. "The reciprocal Advantages of a perpetual UNION between GREAT-BRITAIN and her AMERICAN COLONIES," is one of the most important which can at this Time employ the Pen of the Patriot or Scholar; and as it is thus left open for all those who have had any Connection with this College, either as Students or Graduates, it is hoped, for the Honour of the Seminary, as well as their own, they will nobly exert themselves on a Subject so truly animating, which may be treated in a Manner alike interesting and pleasing to good Men, both here and in the Mother Country.

Each Candidate for either of those Medals is desired to prefix some Motto, and a Mark or Device to his Performance, and seal it up, without his Name, under a separate Cover. He is then to write his Name, and put it under another sealed Cover; writing on the Back of this Cover the same Motto, and Mark or Device, which he has prefixed to his Performance.

The utmost Impartiality and Candor will be observed by the Trustees and Masters in examining the several Performances, without opening any of the Covers that contain the Names, till it is first determined which of the Performances is entitled to the respective Medals. And then only those two Covers will be opened, on which the Mottos are written that direct to the Names of the Persons entitled to the Prizes; unless (as it is hoped) several other Performances should be so good, that it might be wished MEDALS could be bestowed for all of them; in which Case, the Names belonging to those Performances may be uncovered also, in order to pay them some Mark of Respect at the Commencement, or publish their Pieces, as may be thought best. But it may be depended upon, that none of the Names belonging to any of the Performances, except those judged worthy of the above public Notice, will be uncovered, or any Way exposed; so that no Person need be discouraged from using his best Endeavours.

The two Medals will be given in public at the Commencement, and the Persons who shall be entitled to them, may either deliver their own Compositions, or, should they decline this, they may have some other Person appointed to do that Service for them.

The several Candidates are desired to send their Compositions and Names, covered and sealed as aforesaid, to the Subscriber, on or before the 8th Day of May, after which none will be received.

Signed by Order of the TRUSTEES,
WILLIAM SMITH, Secy. and Provost Coll. Philada.

Extracts of several Letters from Barbados.

January 23, 1766. "Your Fears, with respect to Vessels being seized without Stamp Papers, are groundless, I being well assured that no Vessel is liable, nor should I be in the least uneasy, if I had Twenty Vessels at Sea without them."

Another Letter of the same Date.

"I informed the People of the Town with the Resolutions of the Philadelphians, and their Determination, not to send any Vessels here soon, on Account of our submitting so tamely to the Stamp Act, which occasioned Provisions to start surprisingly in two Days. I enquired of the proper Persons, if Vessels were liable to be seized that came without Stamps, who told me there was not the least Danger, as they would be readily entered without.---My Countrymen all seem uneasy now, and are sorry that they accepted of the Stamps; and I really believe that if some of the leading Men would shew an Example, they would soon put an End to them."

January 24, 1766. "The Fears of many People with you, of a Seizure for Want of Stamp Paper, is only imaginary, as they are not liable by the Act; and Vessels have been entered here from Virginia, and other Places, who cleared out, since the First of November, without Stamp Paper, as usual before that fatal Day.---The People here are much alarmed at the Vengeance declared against them, for so readily admitting the Stamp Law, and now begin to curse it heartily."

There are many other Letters from that Island to the same Purport with the above, the Writers of which lament bitterly the Consequences of the Stamp Law being introduced among them, as they are already drained of their Cash by it, having no Money to pay for any thing else, the Duties of which, alone, it is supposed, will amount to about Twenty-six Thousand Pounds a Year.---In short, they seem in Despair about the Affair, every One blaming the other for his Folly and Simplicity, in accepting of the horrid Act, and thereby becoming Slaves; more especially, as they were one of the first English Settlements in America, and have a most excellent Charter.---And yet none of them have Courage enough to endeavour to set it aside.

Captain Jones, from this Port, is arrived at Barbados.

Captain Budden from St. Eustatia informs, that Captain Hollowell, in a Brig for Rhode-Island from the Bay, had put in there in Distress (the 25th of January) having carried away his Foremast, had sprung a Leak, and was short of Provisions. A Brig from Jamaica for Boston, but blown off the Coast, was also arrived there.

Saturday last came up to Town the Schooner Nelly, Captain Webber, who was bound from the Grenades for Newbern, in North-Carolina, but met with very hard Gales of Wind, and suffered much in his Sails and Rigging; and though he made the Land several Times, he was always blown off again, and was beating about almost five Weeks before he could get into this Port, being very much in Want of Provisions and Water.

The same Day the Snow Salford, Captain Stinson, arrived here in eleven Weeks from Londonderry;----he was three Weeks beating on the Coast, in very hard Gales of Wind, in which he carried away his Foretopmast, and received considerable other Damage in his Sails and Rigging, which obliged him to put in to refit, being bound to Baltimore in Maryland.-----On the 16th of January, in Lat. 37: 14, Long. 52: 30, he spoke a Ship from this Port for Cadiz, out 14 Days, all well; and on the 24th ult. in Lat. 37: 10, Long. 72: 30, he spoke the Ship Neptune, Captain Elbeck, from Virginia for Whitehaven, who spared him some Bread, of which he was in Want.

Captain Lowe, from St. Eustatia, on the 25th of last Month, in Lat. 34: 28, Long. 74: 32, spoke the Brig Cato, Captain Hicks, belonging to Boston, bound for Winyaw, in South Carolina.-----On his Passage from this Place, on the 23d of December last, in Lat. 36: 18, Long. 72: 25, he took on board Captain Edmiston, and his Crew, belonging to a Brig, called the Maryland Buckskin, bound from St. Kitts for Maryland, whose Vessel had sprung a Leak, and the Water gained on them so fast, that there was no Possibility of keeping her free.---A few Days before Captain Edmiston met with Captain Lowe, he spoke a Snow from this Place, bound for Ireland, which had sprung a Leak in a hard Gale of Wind, and had endeavoured to put back for our Capes, or Virginia, but was blown off, and was then designed for Providence.

Captain Mountford, from Antigua, on the 27th of February, in Lat. 36: 43, spoke the Snow Three Friends, George Ryndal, from Falmouth for Ocracock, in North-Carolina, out 9 Weeks; who 3 Weeks before had been beat off, and came to under Cape-Hatteras, where he was again beat off, with the Loss of an Anchor and Cable. On the 28th he spoke a Ship from London for Maryland, out 7 Weeks.

Captain Patterson, from this Place for Lisbon, soon after he left our Capes, meeting with very hard Gales of Wind, sprung a Leak, which obliged him to throw Part of his Cargoe overboard, having five Feet Water in his Hold, and afterwards arrived at Antigua.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, dated January 21, 1766.

"I found not the least Difficulty arising from my Papers not being stamped, as the People here, in general, instead of calling us a d----d Sett of rebellious Rascals, now applaud the noble Spirit, and grand Opposition made by the once senseless and insignificant, but now great, North Americans.-----The Stamps were distributed in this Island about sixteen Days, much against the Inclination of the Inhabitants; not by the good Gentleman who was appointed Distributor, but by a Man, who happened to be walking down to the Water Side, and seeing a Bale of them lying on the Wharff, altogether neglected for three Days, took Charge of, and distributed, them, as long as he thought it consistent with his Safety."

Our other Advices from Antigua are, That a Gentleman of that Island having applied to the General for a Warrant for some Land, the same was granted, but that it was refused to be passed by the Assembly, because written on stamped Paper; which honourable Body also rejected a Petition laid before them, for the same Reason: That the General, Council and Assembly, had joined in a Petition to His Majesty, for Relief from the Stamp Act: And that all Manner of Business was carried on there without Stamps.

The Captains Harper, Johnson, Simpson, Weatherhead and Taylor, are arrived at Antigua from this Port; as is Captain Joyne from Virginia.

The following Vessels, being blown off the Coast, had also arrived there, viz. A Brig, Captain Dunn, from Pensacola; and a Ship, Captain Jarvis, from London, both for Boston.----A Sloop, Captain Galt, from Madeira for Virginia,----A Brig, Captain Jones, from Maryland for Cadiz, who had lost his Mainmast----A Schooner, Captain Trap, from North-Carolina,----A Brig, Captain Gilson; and a Schooner, both from North-Carolina for Philadelphia.

Captain Montgomery, from Barbados, in Lat. 31: 30, spoke with Capt. Cowpland, bound to Jamaica from this Place, all well.

From St. Christophers our Advices are, that all Business is still carried on there, without any Regard to the Stamp-Act.

The Captains Faris and Alexander, from this Port are arrived at St. Christophers.-----Captain Whipton, bound from North-Carolina for this Place; and a Sloop and Schooner, belonging to, and bound for, New London, from the West-Indies, were also arrived there.

The Brigantine Nancy, Captain Yorke, from Jamaica for this Port, was drove ashore last Saturday, near Egg Harbour, in a terrible Storm. The Vessel will be lost, but the Sails, Rigging, and most of the Cargoe saved. A Ship and Schooner are ashore a little to the Northward of Captain Yorke, but it is not known who they are.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Yorke.

"On the 28th ult. Wind at S. E. pleasant Weather, about 4 o'Clock stood in, and made the Land, about the False Cape; soon after it came on thick Weather, could not get off a Pilot, so was obliged to stand to Sea again; about 6 the Wind shifted to East, blowing excessive hard, and before Morning blew a mere Hurricane, so that we had no Chance but by carrying Sail, in order to beat off, which we did, and gained Ground till about 4 in the Morning, when a Squall laid us down, and split our Foretopsail all to Pieces; soon after our Mainsail split, which obliged us (as we shoaled our Water fast) to prepare for anchoring, with the Wind on Shore, and a most terrible Sea running.----We carried all the Sail we had fit, till about 10 o'Clock, when we were almost ashore; we came to with our best Bower, but parted our Cable in about an Hour after; we then cut away our Foremast, in order to get as near the Shore as possible, and beat over the Breakers above two Miles, in the dismallest Sea I ever beheld. Had we not cut away the Foremast, we should have all perished, and the Vessel would have been stove to Pieces."

Capts. Jackson, Carr and Stewart, from this Port, are arrived at Jamaica. The Stamps are used in that Island, but no Seizures made of Vessels going there without them. The Inhabitants greatly approve the Conduct of the North-Americans, in opposing the Stamp Law, and were in Hopes of Relief from it by their Means.

Arrived at Charles-Town, in South-Carolina. Captains Chadwick and Freeman, from Boston.---Captain Sherard, from Newbury.----Captains Littlebridge and Tillinghast, from Rhode-Island.---Captain Blow, from New-York.---Captain Thurston, from Maryland.---And Captain Armistead, from Virginia.

From North-Carolina our Intelligence is, that the Courts of Justice there were, in general, still shut; but that the Port was open for the Shipping without Stamps, except at Cape-Fear, where the Vessels were locked by the Men of War, though, we hear, contrary to the Opinion and Advice of the Surveyor General; and that the Opposition given to the Stamp Act, by the Inhabitants, was as great as ever, they being resolved neither to be frightened nor cajolled into a Compliance with it, nor any thing else that tends to enslave them and their Posterity.

The Captains Clague and Allibone are arrived at North-Carolina, from this Harbour.

We hear from Virginia, that a Commander of one of His Majesty's Ships there has declared, he will not molest any Vessel, for the Want of Stamp Paper, unless he has express Orders for so doing from England.

From Maryland we have Advice, that on Friday last a Number of the Sons of Liberty were to meet at Annapolis, to endeavour to get the Publick Offices opened, and the Courts of Justice to proceed with Business as usual.

And from Cecil County, in the same Government, we learn, that last Week the Court was opened there, and Business gone on with in the common Way.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, Inward Entries.

Brig Charlestown Packet, T. Eastwick, from South-Carolina. Sloop Sally and Betsy, J. Baird, N. Carolina. Sloop Rachel, C. Tucker, Coracoa. Brig Abigail, J. Montgomery, Madeira and Barbados. Sloop Lloyd, T. Rodgers, and Brig John, W. Mountford, Antigua. Sloop Three Friends, T. Parker, and Schooner Betsy, C. Samson, Boston. Brig Trial, W. Taylor, Bristol. Schooner Nelly, T. Webber, Grenada. Sloop Deborah, J. Waterman; Schooner Dolphin, R. Coffin, Sloop Elizabeth, G. Coffin, and Sloop Delaware, S. Starbuck, Nantucket. Schooner Betsy, W. Budden, and Sloop Rebecca and Sally, S. Prudden, St. Eustatia. Sloop Sally, J. Allyn, from N. London.

OUTWARDS. Brig Samuel, W. Johnson, for Cadiz. Brig Polly, T. Flint, and Sloop Rebecca and Sally, S. Prudden, St. Kitts. Sloop Rachel, C. Tucker, Coracoa. Sloop Three Friends, T. Parker, Boston. Schooner Betsy, C. Samson, Halifax. Brig Abigail, J. Montgomery, for Antigua.

CLEARED. Schooner Flora, N. Swain, to St. Kitts. Ship Catherine, A. Henderson, Belfast and Bristol. Brig Hope, T. Batson, and Sloop Susannah, J. Lockhart, Barbados. Sloop Sally, T. Albertson, N. York. Brig Mary and Elizabeth, J. Sparks, London. Snow Polly, E. Spain, Antigua. Schooner Dove, J. Whitemarsh, Boston. Snow Charming Susannah, T. Connor, to Lisbon.

TO be LETT for a Term of Years, the noted Tavern at the Sign of the Ship, on Lancaster Road, late the Estate (in Part) of Thomas Parke deceased, now belonging to his Son Thomas Parke, a Minor, situate in the Township of East Caln, Chester County; together with a valuable Plantation, adjacent to the same. For further Particulars enquire of Owen Biddle, Watch-maker in Market-street, Philadelphia, Robert Parke, near the Premises, or Samuel Lightfoot, in Pikeland.

N. B. The Tennant may enter about the Tenth of next Month. * SAMUEL LIGHTFOOT, Guardian.

To be SOLD by publick Vendue, on Tuesday, the 15th of April next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Premises,

THAT valuable Estate in Kingwood, in the County of Hunterdon, New-Jersey, late the Property of Charles Hoff, Esq;

1st. The Mansion House, an Overshot Grist Mill, Barn, Stable, Milk-house, Orchard, &c. with 97 and a half Acres of Land.

2d. A new Stone House, a Grist Mill, a Saw Mill, Barn, Orchard, &c. with 36 Acres of Land.

3d. A House, with 67 Acres and three Quarters of Land in working Order, which may conveniently be joined to Lot No 2.

4th. A Stone House, Fulling Mill, Dye House, &c. with 15 Acres of Land.

5th. A Wood Lot, containing about 22 Acres, and lays convenient to either of the above Lots.

The above Buildings, are all within the Compass of about one Quarter of a Mile, in a pleasant healthy Situation, about thirty Miles distant from Trenton, and the same from New-Brunswick, in the midst of a fine Wheat Country, and a good Place for Trade.

Credit will be given to the Buyer giving Security. The Purchase Money divided into three Payments; One Third Part, to be paid in six Months, One Third, in Twelve Months, and the other Third, in eighteen Months, with interest from the Day of Sale. Attendance will be given by JOSEPH REED, THOMAS WHARTON and MOORE FURMAN. ¶ 6 W.

RUN away from his Bail, a certain James Dorrough, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, of a sandy Complexion, has brown Hair, and a long Visage: Had on, when he went away, an old Wool Hat, with Thread Loops, an old brown Coat, green Waistcoat, without Sleeves, a spotted Ditto, Check Shirt, Buckskin Breeches, white Stockings, brown ribbed Ditto, old Neats Leather Shoes, with Steel Buckles. He went in Company with one Thomas Allison, and Ephraim Dorrough, his Brother. Whoever takes up said James Dorrough, and secures him in any Goal, or secures him so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have Four Dollars Reward, paid by JAMES M'CLASKEY, in Ashtown, Chester County.

JAMES ASKEW, Poſt-Rider from Lancaſter to Carliſle and Shippenſburgh, deſires the Favour of his Cuſtomers that have not paid their old Arrears, and their Entrance Money for the new Year, to pay him, or leave their Money at the reſpective Places where their Papers are left, before the 30th of March, or they may expect further Trouble. Their Compliance will oblige their humble Servant, JAMES ASKEW.

TO be ſold, by public Vendue, on the Premiſes, the firſt Day of April next, a valuable Plantation, or Tract of Land, late the Eſtate of Jonathan Davis, deceaſed, now in the Tenure of Simon Himblewright, ſituate in Coventry Townſhip, Cheſter County, and Province of Pennſylvania, on a Road leading from Nutt's Iron Works to Philadelphia, about one Mile above Garret Brumback's Tavern, and three Miles from the aforeſaid Iron Works, convenient to Dutch and Engliſh Churches of different Societies, containing 180 Acres, with the uſual Allowance, one Half thereof cleared, the other well timbered, and the whole well watered, about four Acres of Meadow, and more may be made; there is on the Premiſes a good Log Houſe, with two Stone Chimnies, a good Barn, Spring-Houſe, and other Out-Houſes, alſo a good bearing Orchard, &c. &c. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subſcribers, living in the Great Valley. The Sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock on ſaid Day, where due Attendance will be given, and the Terms of Sale made known, by SUSANNAH DAVIS, DAVID DAVIS, and JAMES DAVIS, Adminiſtrat. The Title is indiſputable ¶

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 30th of September laſt, living in Cheſterfield, Burlington County, an indented Servant Man, named Nathaniel Smith, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, has a down Look, ſtraight black Hair, about 28 Years of Age, is apt to get drunk, and ſwear: Had on, when he went away, an Ozenbrigs Shirt and Trowſers, a green double breaſted Jacket, a Calico Ditto, both without Sleeves, and an old Beaver Hat. It is likely he may change his Clothes and Name. It is thought he is gone to Cape-May, or Indian River, to work in the Cedar Swamps. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and brings him to his Maſter, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOSEPH NEWBOLD. ⊕ 6 W.

WHEREAS I the Subſcriber did execute three ſundry Notes of Hand, bearing Date the 12th Day of November laſt paſt, for the Sum of Five Pounds in each Note; the one of them payable ſome Time in the Month of March inſt. and the ſecond payable in the Month of September next; and the third payable in the Month of March, which will be in the Year 1767, to a certain William Ligate, of Oxford Townſhip, in the County of Cheſter; which ſaid Notes were unjuſtly obtained; theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons from taking an Aſſignment on ſaid Notes, or either of them, as I am determined to diſpute the Payment thereof. ROBERT COWDEN. ‡

CAME to the Plantation of Chriſtian Beakley, on the Lower Ferry Road, in Moyamenſing Townſhip, a bay Horſe, about 14 Hands and an Half high, no Brand. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. *

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, living in Allen's Townſhip, in Cumberland County, a red roan Horſe, four Years old next Spring, about 10 Hands high, no Brand nor Ear-mark to be ſeen. The Owner is deſired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away. JOHN M'TEER. ⊖

THE Subſcriber, intending to leave the Province in a ſhort Time, deſires all his Creditors to meet on the 17th of March next, at the Sign of the Ship, in Eaſt Caln, Cheſter County, to receive their reſpective Debts; and thoſe who are indebted, are likewiſe deſired to meet at the Place aforeſaid, to prevent Trouble. The Conſtable of Eaſt Caln will be admitted, and all others excluded, by me JOHN JONES, Shoemaker, in Mill Town. £

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituate in Briſtol Townſhip, Bucks County, containing upwards of 200 Acres, about Half cleared, the Woodland extraordinary well timbered, about 14 Acres of Meadow cleared, 200 bearing Apple Trees, a great Part young, and extraordinary grafted Fruit; likewiſe Pear, Plumb, Cherry and Quince Trees, a Stone Dwelling houſe, two Stories high, a Frame Kitchen, a Spring of extraordinary Water within four Pole of the Door, a large Frame Barn, good Stables, Waggon Houſe, &c. the whole in good Repair; likewiſe for Sale, about 1400 Feet of well ſeaſoned Walnut Boards. The Purchaſer paying a ſmall Matter down, may have a reaſonable Time for the Remainder, on giving ſatisfactory Security. Apply to DANIEL LOVETT, on ſaid Land. ‡

STrayed from off the Commons of Philadelphia, in May laſt, a brown two Year old Mare Colt, neither dock'd nor branded, paces and trots, had been lately trimmed about the Tail, Mane and Fontlock. As ſhe was kept at the Great Swamp laſt Winter, 'tis ſuppoſed ſhe has made that Way. Whoever brings the ſaid Colt to William Malſby's Tavern, in Fourth-ſtreet, near the Academy, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges. ¶

To be SOLD, at public Vendue, on the 10th Day of March inſt. on the Premiſes,

A Valuable Plantation, containing 200 Acres of Land, ſituate in London-grove Townſhip, Cheſter County, formerly the Property of Stephen Ailes, deceaſed; whereon is a Dwelling-houſe, Barn, &c. about one Half of the Land is cleared, the other well timbered; ſome Meadow made, and a large Quantity more may be made, and well watered by a fine Stream running conveniently through it, a good Orchard, and a great Quantity of Lime-Stone. The Sale to begin at One o'Clock on ſaid Day, where Attendance will be given, and the Terms of Sale made known by us, who are impowered to make a good Title to the ſame. JOHN PUSEY, and WILLIAM AILES, ſurviving Executors.

N. B. The above Plantation ſituate on the Great Road leading from Lancaſter to Newport, diſtant from the latter 15 Miles. ¶

Hunterdon County, New-Jerſey, ſs. Trenton, Feb. 18, 1766.

PURSUANT to an Order of William Morris, and William Clayton, Eſquires, two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Hunterdon aforeſaid, Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of John Roberts, an inſolvent Debtor, now confined in Trenton, that on the Petition of the ſaid John Roberts, with the major Part in Value of his Creditors, the Judges aforeſaid have appointed Monday, the 17th Day of March next, for the Creditors of the ſaid John Roberts to meet at Trenton, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the ſaid inſolvent Debtor's Eſtate ſhould not be made, and the Debtor diſcharged, agreeable to the late Act of General Aſſembly, made and provided for that Purpoſe. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A SHAD and Herring Fiſhery, near the Mouth of Schuylkill. Any Perſon inclined to rent the ſame, may be further informed, by applying to JOSEPH BAKER, in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the lower End of the Jerſey Market, or JACOB WEISS, in Second ſtreet, near Race ſtreet.

TO be Sold, by public Vendue, on Saturday the 8th of March, on the Premiſes, a valuable and well accuſtomed Merchant-Mill, and Saw-Mill, ſituate in Mill-Creek Hundred, on Red-Clay Creek, New-Caſtle County, with two Pair of Stones, both double-geared, a large Stone Mill-Houſe, three Boulting-Cloths, all go by Water, beautifully ſituated on a never-failing Stream of Water, with every natural Conveniency as good as any in the Province, and but two Miles from Newport, where the Purchaſer may have any Quantity of Wheat from Duck-Creek, and other Landings on Delaware, that he may think proper to ingroſs, and alſo have his Flour exported from thence to Philadelphia, ſold, and his Money remitted once a Week, if required, for Sixpence per Caſk, and Scantling delivered from thence to Philadelphia for Ten Shillings per Thouſand. There is a Log Dwelling-houſe, with 8 Acres of Land belonging to ſaid Mills, alſo about 36 Acres of extraordinary Wood-Land, loaded with Timber, moſtly Whiteoak, ſuitable for the Saw-mill, &c. a conſiderable Quantity of which is rich Bottom, and will make good Meadow, when the Timber is cut off; alſo five Acres of Marſh Meadow, within Bank, which will, with a little Repair, produce near 20 Ton of Hay per Year. The Mills will be ſold with or without the Wood-Land and Marſh, as may ſeem moſt conveniant to the Purchaſer. The Vendue to begin at Twelve o'Clock, where due Attendance and reaſonable Credit will be given, by us,

JOHN SHEPHERD, and DAVID REYNOLDS.

N. B. The above Mills, if not ſold, will be rented, and may be entered on immediately. ¶

TO be SOLD, by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Monday, the 10th Day of March, at 4 o'Clock P. M. The 3 following deſcribed Lots, or Pieces of Meadow Ground, ſituate on League Iſland, about 5 Miles below Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1, contains 17 Acres, 50 Perches, within good Bank, and drained, that it may be made ready to receive Hemp or Graſs Seed this Spring. There is a large Trunk laid, and, on the Eaſt Side, a new Cedar 4 Rail Fence. On this Lot is erected a Houſe 22 Feet Front, and 18 Feet deep; the firſt Story is carried up of Stone, 10 Feet above the Surface, and deſigned for Kitchen and Cellar. The ſecond and third Stories are Frame, and each may be divided into two Rooms, with Fire Places to each.

No. 2, contains 10 Acres, has a very good Bank, and is drained. Some Part of the North End is improved and ſeeded, and the reſt in ſuch Order, that it may (with little Expence) be made fit to receive Hemp or Graſs Seed this Spring. There is belonging to this Lot, at the North End, a Quantity of unimproved Marſh, which meaſures 40 Perches from the Bank to Low-Water-Mark, and will be of great Advantage to the Purchaſer, as a Range for his Cattle great Part of the Summer.

No. 3, lies on the Eaſt Side of the laſt mentioned Lot, contains 10 Acres, is in the ſame Order and Advantage as above, and has on the Eaſt Side a new Cedar 4 Rail Fence.

The whole Iſland is a rich blue Mud, lies very high above the Tide, and the above deſcribed Lots are ſituate in the moſt pleaſant and choiceſt Part of it.

Alſo at the ſame Time and Place, will be ſold, the 6 following Lots, ſituated in Moyamenſing Townſhip, 3 of which front on Glouceſter Road, and 3 on Second-ſtreet extended. One of the above Lots contains about two Acres and a Half, on which is a good Frame Houſe, Kitchen and Barn, Pump and good Water; a large Garden in good Order, with a Collection of the beſt Fruit, and Aſparagus Beds, &c. The above Lots are bounded on the Middle of Front-ſtreet, when extended.

The whole late the Eſtate of William Plumſted, Eſq; deceaſed. Plans of the Lots to be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, by Way of public Vendue, on the 15th Day of March, a valuable Plantation, beautifully ſituated on the River Delaware, in Lower Makefield Townſhip, Bucks County, in Pennſylvania, containing 190 Acres of good Land, adjoining Lands of William Yardly, James Jolly, Abraham Slack, and the River aforeſaid; whereon are a large Frame Houſe, Stone Kitchen, and a large Frame Barn and Stables, all in tolerable good Repair; 120 Acres of the Land are cleared, and under pretty good Fence, 30 Acres whereof are good Meadow, ditched into ſeparate Incloſures, the whole well watered, and 60 or 70 Acres well timbered. The Time of Payment will be made known on the Day of Sale, and will be made as eaſy as poſſible, by SAMUEL BURGES.

N. B. There are likewiſe to be ſold, at the ſame Time and Place, about ſixteen Acres of Wheat in the Ground, alſo Horſes, Cows, Sheep, Swine, Houſehold Goods, and Utenſils of Huſbandry. ⊕

Philadelphia, February 19, 1766.

RUN away, this Morning, from the Subſcriber, an Iriſh Servant Man, named Patrick Sheeren, about 23 or 24 Years of Age, looks young for his Age, about 5 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, has long black Hair, tied behind, full-faced, pitted very much with the Small-Pox, and writes a pretty good Hand; had on, when he went away, a blue Surtout Coat, blue Cloth Jacket, old light-coloured Cloth Breeches, home-made Check Shirt, black Worſted Stockings, pretty good Shoes, plain Braſs Buckles, and a half worn Caſtor Hat. Said Servant has not been three Months in the Country. 'Tis ſuppoſed he has ſtolen, and taken with him, a plain China-faced Silver Watch, Maker's Name and Number forgot, with a ſtriped purple or Straw-coloured Ribbon, inſtead of a Watch-ſtring, and a ſmall Braſs Seal; likewiſe a ſuperfine Olive-coloured Cloth Coat, with a Cuff and Slaſh Sleeves, double-gilt yellow Buttons, Nankeen Jacket and Breeches, two Pair of Cotton Stockings, a Pair of Yarn Ditto, four white and Check Shirts, and a Pair of half worn Pumps, with a large Market Wallet. All Maſters of Veſſels, and others, are forbid to conceal ſaid Servant, as they will anſwer the ſame at their Peril; but whoever takes him up, with the Goods ſtolen, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, or Thirty Shillings for the Man alone, and reaſonable Charges, paid by Jacob Barge, at the Sign of the Lamb, in Market-ſtreet, or the Subſcriber, in Blockley Townſhip, near the Falls Ferry, on Schuylkill. JOSEPH JOHNSON. ⊗

TO be ſold, by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 15th of March, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Peter Matſon's, the Sign of the Bell, on Cheſter Road, a Meſſuage and Plantation, pleaſantly ſituated, adjoining the new Church, in Kingſeſſing Townſhip, Philadelphia County, containing about 100 Acres of Upland, and about 12 Acres of drained Marſh Meadow, late the Eſtate of Andrew Juſtis, deceaſed. Attendance will be given, and the Conditions made known, at the Place of Sale, by SWEN JUSTIS, JOHN LYNAM, and HENRY VINING, Executors. ⊗

TO be Lett or Sold, in the Borough of Briſtol, in the County of Bucks, a commodious Dwelling-houſe, with a Kitchen and Shoemaker's Shop adjoining thereto, and a good Pump by the Door. Likewiſe three Acres of mowing Ground, on which is a fine bearing Orchard; alſo a Tanyard. The above Tenement is advantageouſly ſituated for public Buſineſs, and may ſuit a Shoemaker, Tanner or Shopkeeper. Whoever inclines to rent or purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, living at Burlington, in Weſt New-Jerſey.

REBECCAH ALLEN.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed in the Third Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, it is, among other Things, enacted and declared, "That from and after the Firſt Day of March, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1766, no Cart or Wain (with two Wheels) belonging to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, reſiding or inhabiting within the City of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, or within the Diſtrict of Southwark, or the Townſhips of Moyamenſing or Paſſyunk, ſhall travel, paſs, or be drawn in the City of Philadelphia, with or by any Number of Oxen or Horſes whatſoever, unleſs the Fellies of the Wheels of ſuch Cart or Wain ſhall be of the Breadth or Gauge of 7 Inches, from Side to Side, at the leaſt, Carts with one Horſe, Stage and light travelling Waggons for Paſſengers, excepted; and that every Owner or Owners of ſuch Wheel Carriage, which ſhall paſs, or be drawn in the ſaid City, contrary to the Directions, Tenor, true Intent and Meaning of this Act, ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit and pay the Sum of FIVE POUNDS, to be recovered as Debts not exceeding Five Pounds are by Law directed to be recovered, or otherwiſe ſhall forfeit any one of the Beaſts of Draught drawing ſuch Wheel Carriage (except the Shaft or Thill Horſe) together with all the Geers, Bridles, Halters and Accoutrements, to ſuch Beaſt of Draught belonging; one Moiety thereof to the Uſe of the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall ſeize or diſtrain the ſame, and the other Half to the Commiſſioners, to be applied for paving of the Streets."

The COMMISSIONERS for paving the Streets of Philadelphia publiſh the foregoing Paragraph, that all Perſons concerned may govern themſelves accordingly. JOSEPH MORRIS, JOHN LUKENS, ABEL JAMES, THOMAS WHARTON, DANIEL RUNDLE, JAMES BENEZET.

TO be ſold, at private Sale, any time before the 18th Day of March next, but if not ſold before at private Sale, then on that Day, being the third Day of the Week, to be ſold at publick Sale, A valuable Plantation, containing 300 Acres of good Limeſtone Land, ſituate on Mill-Creek, lying and being in Leacock Townſhip, Lancaſter County, between 5 and 6 Miles diſtant from Lancaſter Borough, and one Mile from the Tavern at Mill-Creek, formerly Joſeph Steer's, now James Gibbons's. The ſaid Plantation is very pleaſantly ſituated, and has on it a very good Stone Dwelling-houſe, large Stone Barn, Stables and Cow-houſes, and a good Stone Spring-houſe and Granary, over a never-failing Spring, very convenient to the Houſe; a good Garden, and young Orchard, of the beſt grafted Fruit-trees. There is alſo as good and convenient Mill Seat as any on the Creek; the Mill Dam good Part made, the Race already dug, the Mill Head in, and the Water running through the ſame. About 120 Acres of cleared Land, 8 or 10 Acres of Meadow Ground cleared, and as much more may be cleared, good Part of which may be watered by a conſtant Stream; the Remainder good Woodland; the whole in tolerable good Repair. Any Perſon or Perſons inclining to purchaſe ſaid Plantation, or any Part thereof, may be informed of the Terms of Sale, by applying to James Gibbons, adjoining the Place, or the Subſcriber, living in Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

N. B. The Titlt is indiſputable. JOHN GIBBONS. *

INTENDS to open a School in the Country, whereever proper Encouragement ſhall offer, A PERSON, who undertakes to teach to read and write the Engliſh Language grammatically; Writing; Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal, applied to the Buſineſs of the Merchant, the Banker, the Cuſtom-houſe, and Inſurance Office, &c. Merchants Accompts, in the neweſt and moſt practical Method; Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots; Menſuration of Superficies and Solids; Gauging; Surveying; Navigation, &c. Any Gentlemen, who find it convenient to encourage ſuch an Undertaking, may have farther Intelligence concerning the ſame, and a Character of the Advertiſer, by applying to Meſſieurs JOSEPH GARNER, Maſter of the Church School; or JOHN TODD, Maſter of the Friends Public School, in Philadelphia.

N. B. Unexceptionable Recommendations, reſpecting Morals, &c. can be produced.----Letters to the Printer, or to the aforeſaid Gentlemen, will be punctually anſwered. †

TO BE SOLD,

A Large Lot of Land in Philadelphia, ſituate on the North Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and on a Street running Eaſt and Weſt through the Square, on each of which Streets it hath a Front of 237 Feet. There is a good Dwelling-houſe, and convenient Stables, and other Out-houſes thereon. It is now under a Leaſe to Dr. Thomas Graeme, three Years of which, from the firſt of Sixth Month (June) next, will be unexpired. For Terms of Sale and Payment, enquire of ſaid Dr. GRAEME, or of JOHN SMITH, in Burlington.

SOME Time in the Months of November, 1763, and November, 1765, was left with John Hall, Cooper, in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia, two different Quantities of Flaxſeed, to be cleaned. The Owners are deſired to come and prove their reſpective Properties, deſcribe the Quantities, pay Charges, and take it away. JOHN HALL. ⊕

RUN away, on the 30th of laſt Month, from the Subſcriber in Frederick-Town, Cecil County, Maryland, an Engliſh Convict Servant Man, named Edward Davis, about 30 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, has lately been ſick, which gives his Complexion a yellow Caſt, by Trade a Peruke maker and Barber, and ſpeaks French: Had on, when he went away, a half-worn Felt Hat, old dark cut Wig, mixed Cloth coloured Surtout Coat, old light-coloured cloſe Coat, ſcarlet Serge Veſt, black Serge Denim Breeches, old ſtriped Holland Trowſers, patched at the Knees, which he wears to hide his bandy Legs. He took with him a white ſpotted Flannel under Jacket, two or three Caſes of Razors, and other Things belonging to the Buſineſs. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any Goal, and gives Notice thereof to his Maſter, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall receive (if taken in the Province) Forty Shillings, and if taken out of the Province, Four Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOSEPH EARLE.

N. B. 'Tis ſuppoſed he is gone towards Philadelphia. All Maſters of Veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their Peril. If he ſhould offer any of the above mentioned Things for Sale, 'tis requeſted they may be ſtopped. ⊕ 6 W.

Quebec, Auguſt 1, 1765.

IF HORACE BRATTAN, or BRITTAN, Son of GEORGE BRATTAN, of Tullybroom, in the County of Tyrone, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Gentleman, deceaſed, who left Ireland about 30 Years ago, and came to Philadelphia, or any of his Children, be living: And alſo if William M'Bride, who left Ireland about 10 Years ago, and came to Philadelphia, be living, or any of his Children, they will hear of ſomething to their Advantage, by informing KENELON CHANDLER, and JOHN M'CORD, of the City of Quebec, Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Robert Brittan, Eſq; deceaſed, or either of them, by Letter, of their Names, Ages and Places of Abode, and ſending proper Certificates thereof to them. Mr. SAMUEL PURVIANCE, jun. of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, will in the mean Time give them Directions how to act. 6 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE Man, and Negroe Woman; they have had the Small-Pox, and are very handy for Family or Plantation Work. Enquire of the Printer. ⊗

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

March 13, 1766. NUMB. 1942.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

An ACT to prevent cutting or damaging the Ropes uſed by the Ferrymen on Schuylkill, or elſewhere within this Province.

WHEREAS the Ropes uſed by the Ferrymen, in drawing their Boats over the River Shuylkill, and other Rivers and Creeks within this Province, greatly tend to the Diſpatch, Eaſe and Security of Perſons paſſing over the ſame: AND WHEREAS ſeveral evil-minded Perſons, going up and down the ſaid River Schuylkill, have wantonly and maliciouſly cut the ſaid Ropes, to the great Obſtruction of Travellers, and Damage of the Owners thereof; For Prevention therefore of the like Miſchiefs in future, BE IT ENACTED by the Honourable JOHN PENN, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor under the Honourable THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Eſquires, true and abſolute Proprietaries of the Province of Pennſylvania, and Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſaid Province, in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That if any Perſon or Perſons, from and after the Publication of this Act, ſhall cut any Rope, ſtretched acroſs any of the ſaid Rivers or Creeks, by the Owner or Occupier of any Ferry, and uſed in drawing the Boats carrying Travellers over the ſame, and ſhall be thereof legally convicted before any County Court of Quarter Seſſions, to be held for the County where the ſaid Offence ſhall be committed, or ſuch Offender apprehended, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Ten Pounds; one Moiety thereof to the Owner or Owners of the ſaid Rope, and the other Moiety thereof to the Overſeers of the Poor of the City or Townſhip where ſuch Owner or Owners ſhall reſide, to be applied by them to the Uſe of the Poor of the ſaid Townſhip. And in order to preſerve the Navigation of the ſaid Rivers and Creeks as free as conveniently may be, BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall have Occaſion to go up or down the ſaid Rivers or Creeks, in Shallops, or other larger-decked Veſſels, every ſuch Perſon ſhall requeſt the Owners or Occupiers, their Ferrymen or Servants, to ſlacken and ſink the ſaid Ropes, in ſuch Manner as to enable him or them to paſs with his Shallop, or other larger-decked Veſſel, in Safety; and if the ſaid Owners or Occupiers, their Ferrymen or Servants, ſhall neglect or refuſe to ſlacken and ſink the ſaid Rope, in Manner aforeſaid, with all convenient Speed, every ſuch Owner or Occupier being thereof legally convicted in the ſaid Court of Quarter Seſſions, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Ten Pounds; one Moiety thereof to the Owner or Owners of the ſaid Veſſels, ſo paſſing up or down the ſaid River or Creeks, and the other Moiety to the Overſeers of the Poor of the ſaid Townſhip, for the Uſe of the Poor thereof.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Flatts or Boats paſſing up and down the ſaid River, if they ſhall be navigated by Sails, ſhall have their Maſts to ſtrike or take down occaſionally, and the Owners thereof, when they come near to the ſaid Ropes, ſhall take down and ſtrike the ſaid Maſts, and ſhall, with all other Flatts and Boats, paſs under the ſaid Ropes, without injuring or damaging the ſame as aforeſaid, unleſs the ſaid Flatts ſhall be ſo loaded as to require the raiſing or ſinking the ſaid Ropes in which Caſe the ſaid Owner or Owners of any of the ſaid Ropes, his or their Servant or Servants, ſhall, on ſuch Notice, to be given as aforeſaid by the Perſon navigating ſuch loaded Flatts, raiſe or ſink the ſaid Ropes, in ſuch Manner as to ſuffer and enable the ſaid Flatts to paſs by with Safety, under the ſaid Penalty of Ten Pounds, to be recovered and applied in Manner aforeſaid."

An ACT to prevent the Deſtruction of ſmall Rock-Fiſh, and taking of Oyſters, and bringing them into this Province out of Seaſon.

WHEREAS large Quantities of Oyſters have been taken up in the Bay of Delaware, and elſewhere, and ſold in this Province, at moderate Prices, to the Benefit of the Public, and great Relief of the Poor: AND WHEREAS the taking of Oyſters in the Summer Seaſon will tend to prevent their future Increaſe, and to deprive the Markets in this Province of that Supply of them which otherwiſe might be continued; For Remedy whereof, BE IT ENACTED by the Honourable JOHN PENN, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor under the Honourable THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Eſquires, true and abſolute Proprietaries of the Province of Pennſylvania, and Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſaid Province, in GENERAL ASSEMBLY met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall bring any Oyſters, taken in the Bay of Delaware, or elſewhere, and offer them, or any of them, for Sale, to any Inhabitant of the City of Philadelphia, the Diſtrict of Southwark, or any Borough or Townſhip within this Province, at any Time between the Tenth Day of May, and the Firſt Day of September, and ſhall be lawfully convicted thereof, before any Magiſtrate of the City, or Juſtice of the Peace of the County where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed, every ſuch Perſon ſo offending, and convicted as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit all ſuch Oyſters to the Overſeers of the Poor of the City, Borough, Diſtrict or Townſhip, into which the ſame ſhall be brought, to the Uſe of the Poor thereof.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons, from and after the Publication of this Act, ſhall bring to the Market of the City of Philadelphia, or into any other Place within this Province, any ſmall Rock-Fiſh, which ſhall not meaſure at leaſt Twelve Inches from the Eye to the Fork of the Tail thereof, and ſhall offer ſuch Fiſh to Sale, every Perſon or Perſons ſo offending, being thereof legally convicted before the ſaid Magiſtrate, or Juſtice of the Peace, ſhall forfeit ſuch Fiſh to the Clerk of the Market of the ſaid City, or to the Overſeers aforeſaid, to the Uſe of the Poor aforeſaid; which ſaid Fiſh, ſo forfeited to the ſaid Clerk, he ſhall forthwith deliver to the Overſeers of the Poor, to the Uſe aforeſaid."

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT, of February 24, 1766.

AT a Meeting of the Inhabitants of almoſt all the Towns in Litchfield County, convened by their Agents at Litchfield, on the ſecond Tueſday of February, 1766, for the Purpoſe of giving the cleareſt Manifeſtation of their fixed and moſt ardent Deſires to preſerve (as far as in them lies) thoſe inherent Rights and Privileges which eſſentially belong to them, as a free People, and which are founded on the unalterable Baſis of the Engliſh Conſtitution, and have been confirmed by the moſt ſolemn Sanctions---and of their Readineſs to promote (according to their Ability) the public Peace and Happineſs, which have been greatly diſturbed by the moſt alarming Infringements upon thoſe Rights, ----the following Sentiments were unanimouſly agreed in.

I. THAT they entertain the higheſt Regard and Veneration for thoſe juſt and virtuous Reſolutions and Declarations, made by the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Colony, in October laſt, expreſſing the Duty and faithful Allegiance which they, and the Inhabitants of this Colony, owe to our rightful Sovereign King George the Third---and thoſe Rights and Privileges which eſſentially belong to his Majeſty's Subjects in this Colony;---and likewiſe thoſe Sentiments reſpecting the unconſtitutional Nature of an Act of the Britiſh Parliament, for granting Stamp-Duties, &c. in the Britiſh Colonies, &c.

II. That they conceive to keep up, in the brighteſt View, the firſt Principles and Origins of the Engliſh Government, and ſtrictly to adhere to the primary Inſtitutions of it, is the only ſure Way to preſerve the ſame; and conſequently the Prerogatives of the Crown, and the Civil Liberties of the Subject, inviolate.

III. That they are not able to form a more perfect Idea of true Allegiance to his Majeſty, than what conſiſts in an inflexible Attachment to the forementioned Principles.

IV. That, in their Opinion, for any Power whatſoever, to claim a Right to diſpoſe of their Property without their Conſent, given in a conſtitutional Way, is, in Effect, to claim a Right to deprive them of all Property at Pleaſure.

V. That for innocent Subjects to be imminently expoſed to certain Ruin, by the Execution of any penal Statute, is (they conceive) utterly irreconcilable with every juſt Idea of Freedom.

VI. That God made Mankind free (as being eſſential to their Happineſs) and as by his Bleſſing, the Advantages of Engliſh Liberty have been handed down to them from their moſt virtuous and loyal Anceſtors, ſo they will endeavour, by all reaſonable Ways and Means within their Power, uprightly to preſerve, and faithfully tranſmit the ſame to their Poſterity.

VII. That they really believe, without the leaſt Shadow of a Doubt, that ſaid Act, impoſing Stamp Duties, &c. is UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and therefore neceſſarily believe that the Obſervance thereof is not OBLIGATORY upon them.

VIII. That any Office for diſtributing ſtamped Papers in this Colony, appears odious and deteſtable to them, as being, in its Operation, utterly deſtructive of their moſt valuable Rights.

IX. That if any ſtamped Papers ſhall be imported into any Part of this Colony (which they moſt ardently wiſh might never be) they hope the ſpeedieſt public Notice thereof will be given, that the ſame may be preſerved untouched for his Majeſty.

X. That if any Perſon in this Colony has repreſented that the People in it might, under any poſſible Circumſtances, become willing to have the aforeſaid Act executed upon them, or to have one Farthing of their Property taken from them, except by their own Conſent, given as aforeſaid; they are perſwaded that ſuch Repreſentation muſt have been the Reſult of extreme ſtupid Ignorance, or dictated by a malignant, apoſtate Spirit.

XI. That they will never ſuffer any Jealouſies to ariſe in their Minds, that any Perſon in this Colony is unfriendly to its civil Liberties, except upon the fulleſt, cleareſt, and moſt undeniable Evidence.

XII. That it was never any Part of the Deſign of this Meeting to endeavour to bring about the leaſt Alteration in the Legiſlative Body of this Colony.

XIII. That whereas ſome very ignorant or diſſolute Perſons, may (in this Time of Perplexity) be diſpoſed to commit Outrages againſt the Perſons or Properties of others, or to treat with Diſreſpect and Inſult, the civil Authority of this Colony: They do therefore hereby ſolemnly declare, that Nothing (except a Privation of their Liberties) could, or ought to fill their Minds with a deeper and more fixed Reſentment than ſuch Conduct---and that they will be always ready and willing to aſſiſt and ſupport, to the utmoſt of their Ability, the public Magiſtrates, in preſerving, in the greateſt Purity, the Peace and good Order of the Public.

XIV. That theſe their Sentiments of firm Allegiance to his Majeſty, and their ſtrong and unfailing Deſires to preſerve their conſtitutional Rights and Privileges, and to promote the public Peace, good Order and Happineſs---be publiſhed in the Connecticut Courant---and that this Meeting be adjourned to the third Tueſday of March next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, to be held at this Place.

NEW-LONDON, February 28.

At a meeting of the Sons of Liberty, in the County of New-London, aſſembled at Preſton, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1766.

ANIMATED with zeal and love for the good of our country, at the ſame time paying due obeiſance to, and having the higheſt eſteem for, the honour of the Britiſh Parliament; and, as in duty bound, ſupplicating Heaven's choiceſt bleſſings for our lawful Sovereign King George the Third, and all the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover; with pleaſure acknowledge and glory in our loyalty and fidelity to the beſt of Kings.

But on account of the late unconſtitutional Stamp-Act, and the diſturbance it has occaſioned among us, think proper to add to our former Reſolves, which we hold ſacred, the following, viz.

Reſolve 1ſt. That thoſe of our authority that have ſhewn their loyalty to our Sovereign, by the executive part of their office, have, and are hereby deſired to accept our moſt ſincere thanks.------On the other hand, thoſe that will not do their duty as by law required, meet with our diſapprobation; and we will account them as men who have not minds capable of receiving the exalted ideas of LIBERTY.

2d. That thoſe that ſtile themſelves SONS of LIBERTY, and commit miſdemeanors, by ſtopping the known channel of our adminiſtration, or that attempt the hurt of either perſons or characters of any, are a peſt to ſociety; and we hold ourſelves ready, on all occaſions, to ſuccour the diſtreſſed, relieve the oppreſſed, and aſſiſt the injured.

3d. That we will do all in our power to augment the preſent happy union now ſubſiſting between the American provinces; and eſpecially the univerſal harmony that flouriſhes in this colony. And that thoſe amongſt us, who act upon ſiniſter or ſelfiſh motives, ſhall be treated with contempt.

4th. That our Committee of Correſpondence, in their next letters to the Sons of Liberty in the neighbouring provinces, return our grateful thanks to them for their kind, tender and animating communications by us received.

Voted, That this Meeting think it expedient, that a general Congreſs ſhould be held at Hartford, in this Colony, on the laſt Tueſday of March next; and deſire that the Sons of Liberty in each town in this colony, ſend one, or not exceeding two, of their number to attend the ſame.

And that theſe our reſolves and thoughts, be communicated by the New-London Gazette, and circular letters to each town in the colony, by our committee of correſpondence.

BOSTON, February 27.

The Committee of the true-born Sons of Liberty for this Province, having received Information, that Captain Thatcher, who arrived here the Saturday before from Jamaica, had his Clearance on ſtamped Paper, iſſued the following Requeſt, to one of their acting Members, viz.

Boſton, 24th Feb. 1766.

******. Monday, XI o'Clock.

The Sons of Liberty being informed that a Veſſel has arrived here with ſtamped Clearances, from Jamaica, deſire that you would go and demand in their Names thoſe Marks of Creole Slavery; and when you have obtained them, commit to the Flames in King-ſtreet, this day at One o'clock; and for ſo doing this ſhall be your Warrant.

Signed by Order of the True-born Sons of Liberty,

M. Y. Sec.

Whereupon the Perſon to whom the above was directed, with a Number of others, immediately on the Receipt thereof, repaired to the Veſſel, and being told the Captain was gone to enter at the Cuſtom-Houſe, they proceeded thither; when the above Warrant being ſhewn, the ſaid ſtamped Clearance was delivered to them; they then fixed it on a Pole, and carried it to the lower end of the Court-Houſe, where they put the Pole in the Stocks, and expoſed the Paper to publick View until the Time appointed for Execution: At One o'Clock the Warrant was read with an audible Voice, the Executioner then carried the guilty Criminal to the Center of King-Street, and with a lighted Match ſet Fire to one of the S--p-A---ts, and with that burnt the Offſpring of that Hydra-headed Monſter; while the Smoak was aſcending, the Executioner pronounced the following Words, viz.---"Behold! the Smoak aſcends to Heaven, to witneſs between the Iſle of Britain and an injured People!"---Three Cheers were then given, and the Change clear in a few Minutes, without the leaſt Diſorder.

The above Committee, ever intent on the Good of their Fellow Subjects, and determined to uſe their utmoſt Efforts to prevent even the Appearance of Slavery, having heard a Report that ſome of the Badges were to be ſent in Captain Kirkwood, who arrived here laſt Saturday from London, waited on him Yeſterday, to know the Truth of ſaid Report; when Captain Kirkwood declared to them, that he had abſolutely refuſed to take them when in England; and that there were no American Stamps brought in his Veſſel to his Knowledge; which he freely offered to ſwear to, and accordingly an Oath to that Purport was adminiſtered to him in the Court-Houſe, by Mr. Juſtice Dana, before a great Number of Witneſſes, who diſperſed in good Order, after three Cheers were given.

The Publiſhers hereof having for the firſt Time ſince November commenced, received ſeveral Halifax Papers, with a bloody-red Stamp on each, as terrible as Death to Printers, being two Daggers through a Crown, or under it, and the Points toward the Word America on the Top, thought not proper to harbour ſuch unwelcome Gueſts, therefore immediately diſpatched them to the Committee of the true-born Sons of Liberty, to do with them as they may judge meet.

Friday laſt Captain Cochran arrived here from Monto-Chriſto, who informs, that the Spaniſh Governor had ordered all the Engliſh Veſſels there to depart from thence, which they were obliged immediately to comply with, to prevent being ſeized. Several of them who were not loaded, it is ſaid, went to Turks-Iſland.

Extract of a Letter from Kingſton in Jamaica, dated December 23, 1765.

----"There is nothing going on here at preſent but Military Duty, which we are obliged to attend three Days out of ſeven, and the Sun is ſo exceſſive hot, that it is enough to knock a Man down.---The Reaſon of our Muſtering ſo often is on Account of many Rebellious Negroes in this Iſland; theſe Fellows get among the New Negroes, and force ſuch to join them, and have already killed many white People at different Plantations, in a cruel Manner.---

NEWPORT (Rhode-Iſland) February 24.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton.

"By a veſſel from London, in ſix weeks, we have an account of the reception of your two famous, or rather infamous men [Martin Howard, and Doctor Moffat]----They applied to ſome in power, with their complaints, and for redreſs:----They were aſked, what they had done, that the people, among whom they lived, ſhould treat them ſo rudely:---They anſwered, that they had been writing in favour of the Stamp Act:---They were told that the Government never employed them:---But they ſaid they were willing to ſupport Government:---They were anſwered, that the Government could ſupport itſelf, and wanted not their aid; and as they never had been employed by the Government, nor had any occaſion for their aſſiſtance, they need not make any further application, but return from whence they came.---- It is ſaid, that they had been mobbed; but the truth is, they are made the ridicule of every coffee-houſe they go into, by Old-England Men, as well as Americans.---I underſtand the Doctor correſponded with Lord B-te, which is a fact not to be doubted."

NEW-YORK, March 6.

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, dated January 22, 1766.

"Laſt poſt brought G------- M--------- his preparatory diſpatches for his returning home: You may judge of his concern from the effects this intelligence produced.---Immediately after peruſal, he was taken extremely ill, was twice blooded, and is at this time in a very weak condition. It was impoſſible he could receive a more unwelcome Piece of news. Conſider, Sir, the awful occaſion of being ſummoned at a ſovereign's command, to

render account of an administration at a time the conscious soul feels the heavy weight of self-conviction. The people here rejoice much, and flatter themselves oppression, and partial acts of favour, will not any more be exercised in these parts.

"The soldiers barracks at Montreal, are burnt down by a late fire; if it had happened at any other season with the high wind of that day, the whole city would have been in danger of being destroyed; but its preservation was owing to the snow that lay on the tops of the houses, which prevented the fire spreading."

At the stated Meeting of the Sons of Liberty in this City, on Tuesday Evening (when a numerous Company appeared) several written Papers were communicated, the Contents of which were desired to be printed, and are as follow, viz.

To the Committee of the SONS OF LIBERTY, in the City of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

BY Order of a Committee of the SONS OF LIBERTY in Oyster-Bay, we are to acquaint you, that at a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the said Town of Oyster-Bay, on Saturday, the 22d of February, 1766, it was unanimously agreed and resolved,

I. That the Person, Crown and Dignity of our rightful Sovereign King George the Third, with all his just and legal Rights of Government, we will, to the utmost of our Power, support, maintain, and defend.

II. That the Liberties and Privileges, which we as Englishmen have still enjoyed, particularly those of being taxed by Representatives of our own chusing, and being tried by our own Juries, we will also support, maintain, and defend.

III. That the late Stamp-Act is destructive of these our Liberties, is by us deemed to be arbitrary and unconstitutional, that as such, we will, to the utmost of our Power, endeavour to oppose and suppress the same.

IV. That the Measures which you have taken, and the several noble Efforts which you have made, in Vindication of the general Cause of Liberty, we do heartily approve of, and that, with our Lives and Fortunes, we stand ready to assist you in the same.

V. That the Committee now chosen, do signify these our Resolutions to the SONS OF LIBERTY at New-York, and elsewhere, as they may think proper, that the said Committee do for the future, keep up appointed Meetings, as may be thought necessary, at the House of Mr. George Weekes, in Oyster-Bay, and maintain a Correspondence with your Committee, in which we expect your Concurrence.

AT a Meeting of a Number of the Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Huntington, in Suffolk County, and Colony of New-York, held at the House of Mr. Nathaniel Williams, on Monday, the 24th of February, 1766, it was heartily and unanimously declared,

That we acknowledge King George the Third, to be our rightful and lawful King.

That we always have been ready, when properly called upon (by Application to our General Assembly) to assist his said Majesty, with our Blood and Treasure, not only to defend his just Rights, but also to enlarge his Dominions, both on the Continent, and in the Islands of America.

That we are well assured, that our Forefathers, while residing in England, enjoyed an incontestable Right of taxing themselves by Representatives of their own choosing, until an unjust Ministry, endeavouring to subvert the Constitution, and destroy the Liberties of their Country, invented new Ways of taxing, other than by the Consent of the People: Our Forefathers considering the terrible Consequences that might follow to their Posterity, should they submit to be taxed by any one Man, or any Number of Men, not chosen by themselves, with an unequalled Zeal for Liberty, transported themselves from their fertile, native Country, to America, then an uncultivated howling Desart: Voluntarily relinquishing most of the Conveniencies, and many of the Necessaries of Life: Magnanimously choosing to trust to the Hospitality of Savages, rather than to part with those Liberties and Privileges, which, to them, were dearer than Life itself.

That we are of Opinion that it would be rank Ingratitude to the Memory of our Forefathers, and an Offence, in the highest Degree to Posterity, should we neglect the Means, divine Providence has put into our Power, of preserving inviolate, these sacred Rights.

That we are fully persuaded, the Iron Hand of Oppression is making large Attempts upon our sacred Liberties and Privileges, under the Appearance of an Act of Parliament, called the Stamp-Act.

That if we tamely submit to the Execution of the Stamp-Act, all Pretences to civil Liberty will be irrecoverably gone; and we, and our Posterity will be as absolute Slaves, to all Intents and Purposes, as the Subjects of any the most absolute Monarchs in the World: For we conceive, the Privilege of taxing ourselves, and of being tried by our Fellows, in a Jury, to be the two Corner Stones, on which all our other Privileges depend; and that the Violation of them, will be the infallible Destruction of all.

Those weighty Facts, being duly considered, have determined us to make the following Resolutions; to which, we think it the Duty of every Man, whose Heart is warmed with the least Spark of Patriotism, to subscribe.

We do therefore solemnly and unanimously Resolve,

1. That with our Lives and Fortunes, we will defend our rightful Lord King George the Third, and his Protestant Posterity, in their peaceable Enjoyment of the sovereign Dominion over Great-Britain, Ireland and English America.

2. That we will, by all lawful Ways and Means, which divine Providence has put into our Hands, defend ourselves in the full enjoyment of, and preserve inviolate to Posterity, those inestimable Privileges, of every freeborn Englishman, of being taxed by none, but Representatives of his own choosing; and of being tried by none, but his Fellows in a Jury. It is further unanimously Resolved,

I. That a Committee be appointed, who shall in such a Manner as they shall think most expedient, make publick the above Resolutions, that the World may know, that we are determined to stand in Defence of Liberty and Property, as established under the present happy Constitution.

II. That the Committee do correspond as they shall see Occasion, with the associated Sons of Liberty at New-York, and with the Committees of the respectable Populace in Connecticut or elsewhere.

III. That the Committee be particularly directed to acquaint the Inhabitants of the several Towns in this County with the above Resolves, and desire their hearty Concurrence with us in so good a Cause.

IV. That the Magistrates in this Town be desired to proceed in Business as usual, upon unstamped Papers, and that we will bear them harmless in the Execution of their Office.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

Please to insert the following Resolves in your next Paper.

AT a Meeting of the SONS OF LIBERTY, of Woodbridge, in New-Jersey, they have come into the following RESOLVES.

I. Resolved, That we yield hearty and unfeigned Obedience to His Majesty King GEORGE the Third.

II. Resolved, That we maintain and abide by all and singular the Constitutional Laws of our Mother Country; but no other Laws or Impositions whatsoever.

III. Resolved, That as we are of the unanimous Opinion of our Countrymen, that the Stamp Act is unconstitutional, we will pay no Sort of Regard to it; but are resolved to oppose it to the utmost, with our Lives and Fortunes, if the glorious Cause of Liberty requires it.

IV. Resolved, That a Committee of Five Persons be immediately chosen, to act in Conjunction with the several Committees of our neighbouring Townships in the County of Middlesex, in order that the respective Committees of the several Townships may form a Committee out of their own Body, to act in Conjunction with the several Committees of the neighbouring Counties, in the Province of New-Jersey, that we may be in actual Readiness on any Emergency.

V. Resolved, That our Committee are hereby authorized to transact all Affairs relating to the Stamp-Act, any Three of which acting, shall be decisive.

VI. Resolved, That we commit these Resolves to the Press, without any Design to dictate to our neighbouring Towns or Counties, but only to communicate our Sentiments, for them to improve upon; and shall be ever ready to hear other Proposals that they shall think more conducive to the public End aimed at, namely, the Union of the Provinces throughout the Continent.

P. S. We have taken the above Measures, in Consequence of a Letter from a Committee of the Sons of Liberty of the City of New-York, recommending such a Step as a necessary Precaution against the Stamp-Act.

Woodbridge, February 26, 1766.

LONDON.

Dec. 20. Yesterday the Damages and Costs recovered by Mr. Beardmore, and Mr. Meredith, his Clerk, against the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax, late one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, were paid by Thomas Nuthall, Esq; to the said Mr. Beardmore.

Dec. 21. From Dublin we learn, that the parliamentary debates are carried to a prodigious height in that city, on account of a negative put upon a motion for addressing his Majesty about the enormous encrease of pensions on the Irish establishment.

Dec. 24. It is assured, that a Gentleman of fortune, who long resided on the Island of Newfoundland, has a plan in readiness to be presented to parliament, for excluding the French from any trade with, or fishery upon, that coast; wherein it is demonstrated, that the French cleared, last season, full 150,000 l. sterling by their fishery and trade there.

They write from Brest, that another expedition is talked of early in the Spring, under the command of Mr. Bassompierre, to the new discovered Islands near Streights Le Mar, in South-America.

Dec. 26. We are told the plate, pictures, furniture, &c. of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, are valued at 75,000 l. sterling.

They write from Dunkirk, that since the demolition of the jettees, they have been obliged to employ machines to clear away the sand-banks daily forming upon the Bar, otherwise the port and harbour thereof would soon be rendered accessible to none but fishing boats.

We are assured that Mr. Wilkes, some time ago, wrote to his friends here, to solicit his being sent in a public character to a certain foreign Court. The obvious answer to this was, that it would be highly absurd to send an Out-law any where to represent his Sovereign. A noble Lord, hearing of this application, said very jocosely, that he should have no objection to see Mr. Wilkes for once represent his Majesty, as he had already so often misrepresented him.

It is reported that the Right Hon. Lord George Sackville will soon be restored to a considerable military employment.

We are credibly informed that his Grace the Duke of Richmond has obtained leave of his Majesty to return to England, for some time, to attend his service in Parliament, and that his brother Lord George Lenox, will be entrusted with the affairs of this Court in his absence.

We hear the state and condition of the forts and factories belonging to the Company of Merchants trading to Hudson's Bay, is preparing to be laid before an august assembly.

We hear the Government hath already been a gainer of upwards of 58,000 l. since the act took place for regulating the trade to the Isle of Man.

One day last week a ship was seen hovering off Plymouth, taking observations of the harbour, fortifications, &c. at that place, on which an armed sloop went out, and brought her into harbour. She proved to be a French vessel.

Dec. 27. It is said the duty on West India coffee will soon be reduced to four pence half-penny per pound.

It is reported, that it will soon be disclosed, to whom we are indebted for the giving up the important island of Guadaloupe, and that the charge will be proved by confidential letters.

We hear that a certain noble Peer has prepared an affair to lay before an august assembly, that will be of the greatest consequence to the nation, and expose to view some private proceedings in the negotiating of a late publick treaty; the noble Peer being determined to do this in justice to his country, as well as in defence of his own character.

Extract of a letter from Portugal.

"I find that the change in the ministry has taken place, and that neither Mr. Pitt nor Lord Temple are come in; but even if they were, I should have but little hopes of any redress to our grievances, as merchants complaints, though ever so well founded, are beneath the notice of such great men, who only think of enriching themselves and friends; they will let things run to such a length, that the trade will be irrecoverably lost to all Englishmen."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 14, 1765.

"The three villains, who are in custody in Newgate, for the murder of Captain Cochran, commander of the Earl of Sandwich, from Teneriffe to London, Captain Glass, his wife and daughter, passengers on board and the rest of the people in the ship, being separately examined, the purport of their declarations was as follows. "They first knocked Captain Cochran's brains out with an iron bar, after which they fell upon the two seamen, whom they soon dispatched, and Captain Glass hearing the noise, he ran up, and seeing what they were doing, returned, as they imagined, for his sword (knowing him to be a very able resolute man) one of the villains followed him down the steps, and upon the Captain's returning with his sword drawn, the fellow who went down took hold of his arms behind, and pinioned him; then called to his associates, who with a great deal of difficulty disarmed him, run him through the body, and upon making the second lunge, run their hellish companion through the arm. Captain Glass being murdered, none remained but Mrs. Glass, her daughter and two boys; they then told Mrs. Glass that she must be thrown overboard, she fell on her knees, and begged for mercy; the daughter hearing their resolution, she ran to her mother, and clasped her in her arms, when these barbarians threw them both overboard. They then took to the long-boat, expecting the ship would sink every moment, having opened the ballast ports, after taking out of her 150 bags of hard dollars, several ingots of gold, and other valuable effects. One of the boys being a very good swimmer, leapt off of the side of the vessel, and the boat heavy laden with the money, he soon overtook her, and begged hard to be admitted, but to no purpose; he laid hold of the gunnel, when the savages loosed his hands, and saw the creature sink just by them. The other boy, by a roll of the ship, fell overboard, and was drowned."

George Gidley, cook, the fourth villain concerned in seizing the Earl of Sandwich, and murdering the Captain, &c. was taken at Castle Dermot, and lodged in the hoat carlow. He had on when taken a suit of blue, laced with gold (supposed to have belonged to Captain Glass) and had agreed to pay twelve guineas for his post-chaise and four horses for Corke; there were found upon him upwards of fifty guineas in gold.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

On Saturday, the First Instant, about Eight o'Clock in the Morning, the Ship Ellis, Captain Egdon, from London, for this Place, was drove ashore on Absecom Beach, near Egg-Harbour, in a most violent Storm, where, it is feared, the Vessel will be totally lost, but that Part of the Cargoe will be saved, though damaged. Captain Egdon, with Charles Wilson, Esq; a Passenger (who was appointed Comptroller of the Customs at Amboy, in New-Jersey) and John Wilson, Steward of the Ship, endeavoured to get ashore in the Boat; but the Surff ran so high, that they were soon overset, when the two last were drowned; the Captain, with great Difficulty, being saved.---The Ship was a very fine new Vessel, and had a Cargoe on board, said to be worth betwixt Twenty and Thirty Thousand Pounds Sterling; Part of which was thrown overboard the Night before, when the Ship first struck the Ground.

Captain Egdon, on the Fifteenth of January, in Lat. 27, Long. 50, spoke a Sloop belonging to New-York, but then from Louisbourg for New-Orleans. She left New-York the Second of December last.---And on the Twenty-first of February, in Lat. 37: Long. 62: 30, spoke the Ship Industry, bound from Piscataqua for Jamaica, out four Days, all well.

Since our last, the Schooner Britannia, Captain Loggan, arrived here from Barbados.---He sailed from thence the 24th of January, and met with many very hard Gales on his Passage.---On the 18th of last Month, in Lat. 35: 29, Long. 70: 23, about Nine in the Morning, in a violent Storm at N. W. a heavy Sea broke on his Larboard Quarter, which carried away the Quarter Rails, and Part of the Gunnel, washed away his Water-Casks, and almost every Thing on Deck, and he suffered considerably in his Sails and Rigging.---On the 27th, in Lat. 37: 17, he spoke the Brig Twin Sisters, Captain Foster, from New-York for Dublin, out four Days, all well.

A Gentleman in Barbados, in a Letter to his Friend here, mentioning the Behaviour of the North-Americans, with regard to the Stamp Act, says; "It is a very impolitick Law---To lay such a Load of Taxes on a People oppressed in their Trade, and groaning under their Debts, was a sufficient Incentive, and just Excuse, for the most violent Proceedings.---Every Man is fond of Liberty; and, when we see wicked and designing Men endeavouring to introduce arbitrary Government, by the most oppressive Means, we cannot help being roused, and animated, to secure the inestimable Jewel. --I much applaud the Colonies for not observing the Law, as a tame Acquiescence, without Complaint or Opposition, would certainly have given Encouragement to more Oppressions.---I wish, however, that every thing may be amicably terminated."

Captain Gregory, from St. Christophers, on the 27th of February, off Cape Hatteras, spoke a Bermudian built Sloop, from Nevis for Boston, but the Wind blowing hard, he could not learn the Master's Name, she had been out 17 Days.

Captain Duncan, in the Sloop Peggy and Nancy, bound for this Place from Port Dauphin, loaded with Sugars, was cast away on the 22d of December last, on a Rief of Rocks, to the Eastward of Maguana; the Vessel and Cargoe intirely lost; the People were taken up by Captain Adams, from Bermuda, and carried to Monto Christo.

Captain Gooding, from North-Carolina, advises, that Captain Hyat, in a Brig from New-York, and a Sloop, Captain Livingston, belonging to the same Place, were both drove ashore at Ocracock, on the Twenty-eighth of last Month, in a hard Gale of Wind, but that it was thought they would be got off again, after being lightened: And that a small Schooner, belonging to North-Carolina, was also ashore, and, it was believed, would be lost.

The Schooner Ranger, Captain Phipps, from this Port, arrived at Ocracock, the 26th ult. And a Brig from Casco Bay arrived there the same Day.

Captain Gooding, on the 6th Instant, about 15 Leagues to the Southward of our Capes, spoke a Sloop from Jamaica, bound to Maryland, but it blowing hard, could not learn the Master's Name.

We hear a Sloop, from Teneriffe, Captain Stillwell, belonging to Egg-Harbour, is ashore on the Beach, near that Place.

A Sloop, Captain Connor, bound from Newbern for Jamaica, having sprung a Leak, and carried away the Head of her Rudder, is put in here to refit.

At a Court held for Northampton County, in Virginia, February 11, 1766.

"On a Motion of the Clerk, and other Officers of this Court, praying their Opinion, whether an Act, intituled, An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties, in America, &c. was binding on the Inhabitants of this Colony; and whether they, the said Officers, should incur any Penalties by not using stamped Paper, agreeable to the Direction of the said Act: The Court unanimously declared it to be their Opinion, that the said Act did not bind, affect or concern, the Inhabitants of this Colony, inasmuch as they conceive the said Act to be unconstitutional, and that the said several Officers may proceed in the Execution of their respective Offices, without incurring any Penalties by Means thereof; which Opinion the Court doth order to be recorded."

One Night last Week five Persons, coming up the River in a Shallop from Marcus-Hook, had like to have lost their Lives, by going to Sleep in the Cabbin, where there was Charcoal burning; but happily two of them waked, though almost gone, one of whom, the Master of the Vessel, got up to the Deck, when he fell down quite senseless, the Noise of which brought a Man on board from another Vessel, which luckily lay along Side of him; by whose Help he was brought to, and the others waked, and got out of the Cabbin, who all, after some Time, recovered.---It is strange, that though so many Accidents of this Kind have happened, and though People have been so often warned of the Danger of being shut up with a Charcoal Fire, yet they will not be more upon their Guard against the fatal Consequences thereof.

On Thursday last a Flatt, coming up to Town from Chester with Staves, was taken in the violent Storm we had, about Five o' Clock in the Afternoon, betwixt and Gloucester Point, when two Men were washed overboard, and have not since been found; and two others (one of them William Smedley, of Chester County) were drowned in the Vessel.

On Saturday Night last about Twenty Brass Knockers were taken off from the Doors of the Inhabitants of this City.

On Sunday Night one of the Sailors belonging to the Ellis, Captain Egdon, was taken up, and committed to Goal here, for carrying off Goods, to a considerable Value, Part of the Cargoe of said Ship.

And on Monday Night, about Twelve o'Clock, an Attempt was made on the House of Captain Potts, in Market-street, but some of the Family being awake, and calling up the People, they were prevented from getting in.

CHRISTOPHER ALBERGER, Butcher in the Northern Liberties, hereby gives Notice, that on the Nineteenth of this instant March, there will be for Sale, at his Stall, in this Market, No. 25, one of the largest and fatest Oxen, ever seen in this Place: And that on the Twenty-sixth Day of the same Month, he will have to dispose of, another Ox, equally large and fat.

By His EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq;
Captain General, and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of New-Jersey, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the same, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is represented to me by Mr. Richard Footman, of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, that the Ship called the Ellis, whereof Samuel Richardson Egdon was Master, did lately, in a violent Storm, drive ashore on Absecom Beach, in the County of Gloucester, in this Province, whereby the Vessel was lost; that some Part of the Cargoe, by the Care and Vigilance of the Master, is landed, and that the Owners of said Vessel have suffered Damage, from some evil and wickedly disposed Per-

ſons plundering and ſecreting Part of the ſaid Cargoe. And whereas ſuch Practices are highly criminal, and tend to reflect Diſhonour on his Majeſty's Government of this Province, theſe are, therefore, in his Majeſty's Name, to charge and command all Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and all other civil and military Officers, within this Government, that on this, or any like future Occaſion, they do, to the utmoſt of their Power, aſſiſt and protect all Perſons under the Misfortune of Shipwreck, in ſaving and ſecuring the Goods and Merchandize in ſuch Wreck contained, and that the ſaid civil Officers do apprehend and commit (or cauſe the ſame to be done) to the Goal of the reſpective Counties, all and every Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall be found plundering or ſtealing any of the Effects belonging to ſuch Veſſels or Cargoes, and to ſearch any Place or Places which ſhall be proved to be ſuſpicious, for any Goods or Effects ſo plundered or ſtolen, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the City of Burlington, the Eighth Day of March, in the Sixth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty-Six.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

By His Excellency's Command,
CHARLES READ, Secretary.

GOD Save the KING.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

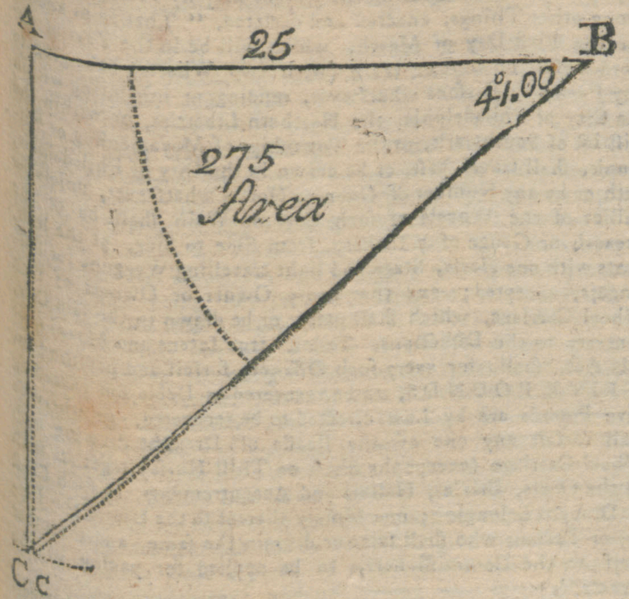
SIR, Philadelphia, March 10, 1766.

IN looking over the New-York Gazette of the 13th ult. I took Notice of a Mathematical Queſtion therein propoſed, and as no Solution has appeared in that, or any other public News-Paper ſince (except one, in the ſaid Gazette of the 27th ult. which I believe will not be admitted, by the Gentleman who propoſed the Queſtion, becauſe it is thereby reduced to two Right-angled Triangles, which the Queſtion abſolutely forbids) I beg the Favour of you to inſert the Queſtion in your next Paper, with the following Solution. I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

WILLIAM THORNE, Maſter of the Writing and Arithmetical School, in Vidal's Alley.

QUESTION.

"Suppoſe an Oblique-angled Triangle, whoſe Baſe and one Side are unknown, the other Side is 25, the Angle contained in the known Side and Baſe 41°, the Area 275, all the other Parts are required, without reducing it to two Right-angled Triangles."



SOLUTION.

Now every Triangle is equal to Half its circumſcribing Parallelogram (41 Euc. 1.) But the given Area of the Triangle is 275, and the given Side 25, therefore the other Side (if it were a Right-angled Triangle, as ABc) would be 22, for 22 x 25 = 550 = the whole Parallelogram: and the Hypotheneuſe cB 33,301656 (47 Euc. 1.) This being premiſed, then,

As the Line AB 25 . . Rad. : : Ac . . T. of the Angle at B 41° 20′ 52″

As S. given Angle at B 41° . . S. ABc 41, 20, 52 : : Bc 33,301656 . . BC 33,533581

As CB + AB . . CB — AB : : T. half Z unknown Angles . . T. half X thoſe Angles

As S. ACB . . AB = 25 : : S. ABC . . Side AC 22,002156.

ANSWER.				
The Obtuſe Angle at A	90°	48′	8″	27‴
The Angle at C	48	11	51	33
The Side AC	22,002156			
The Baſe CB	33,533581			

The three Sides being known, the Area is found by common Menſuration.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, Inward Entries.

Brig George, D. Gregory, from St. Kitts. Schooner Britannia, D. Loggan, Barbados. Schooner Phœnix, T. Coffin, Nantucket. Ship Speedwell, P. Lacy, Cowes. Sloop Peggy, T. Moore, from St. Euſtatia.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Lloyd, T. Rodgers, and Sloop Rachel, J. Bolitho, for Antigua. Brig Charleſtown Packet, T. Eaſtwick, South-Carolina. Schooner Dolphin, R. Coffin, and Sloop Delaware, S. Starbuck, Nantucket. Schooner Phœnix, T. Coffin, for Boſton.

CLEARED. Brig Hibernia, H. Richards, to Surinam. Brig Abigail, J. Montgomery, and Ship Mercury, J. Aſhmead, Barbados. Schooner Suſannah, R. Albertſon, New-Jerſey. Sloop Mulberry, J. Teaze, to Virginia.

To be SOLD, at public Vendue, on the 19th Day of March inſt. at one o'Clock, at the late Dwelling-houſe of Abraham Coates, Tanner, deceaſed, in the Northern Liberties, ſundry Houſhold Furniture, viz.

FEATHER Beds, Chairs, Tables, Looking-glaſſes, &c. &c. Likewiſe a Negroe Woman. Three Months Credit will be given for all Sums above Twenty Shillings, giving Security, if required.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of ſaid Coates, are once more deſired to pay by the firſt of May next, or they muſt expect to be ſued, as no further Time will be given. SUSANNAH COATES, EMANUEL AIRES, and ISAAC SNOWDEN, Execut. †

TO BE SOLD,

At public Vendue, by the Executors of Benjamin Price, Eſq; on Monday, the 17th Day of March inſtant, at his late Dwelling, in Third ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A Collection of valuable Books in Divinity, Law, Phyſick, Hiſtory, &c. a large Book-Caſe, with Glaſs ſliding Doors, a riding Chair, almoſt new, a Horſe of remarkable good Qualities, a new Feather Bed, Bolſter and Pillows, a Suit of Curtains for a Field Bed, a black Walnut Deſk, Walnut Tables, Looking-glaſſes, Maps, Fire Buckets, Bags, Baſkets, &c. &c.

At any time before may be ſeen, the Horſe and Chair, at George Kemble's Livery Stable, in Sixth-ſtreet, and the Books at the Place of Sale. 8 1 W.

WANTED,

A FULLER, that underſtands his Buſineſs in all its Parts, to take Charge of a Mill, in a good Part of the Country, and has now a large Quantity of Cloths lying in the Mill to be dreſſed. Any Perſon that can undertake the Buſineſs immediately, will meet with great Encouragement, by applying to JOHN RHEA, in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King Tavern. 6 W

WANTED, to go to CONNECTICUT,

A PERSON, well ſkilled in the Manufacture of PAPER, who will meet with proper Encouragement. For further Particulars, apply to GEORGE BRYAN, in Water-ſtreet, juſt below Market-ſtreet.

WILLIAM CRAIG, intending to leave this Province early this Spring, deſires all Perſons having any Demands againſt him, to bring in their Accompts, to have them ſettled and paid; and thoſe that ſtand indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment.

He has on hand, a neat Aſſortment of Super, and Superfine Broad-cloths and Trimmings, Hair Pluſhes, and ſundry other Shop Goods, which he will ſell by Wholeſale or Retail, at the very loweſt Rate for Caſh.

He has to lett, twenty Acres of Meadow, on Greenwich Iſland, and Twelve Acres of Swamp, on Tinicum Iſland, beſt Part cleared, and ſome Part ſowed with Timothy Seed.

Strayed or Stolen, in December laſt, a dark brown Mare, about 13 Hands high, and about 4 Years old. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward. ¶

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, and to be ſold on the loweſt Terms, by

BUCKRIDGE SIMS,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and next Door to Thomas Lawrence, Eſq;

A Neat and large Aſſortment of European and East-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, amongſt which are, Cotton, Thread and Worſted Stockings, Taffaties, Ducapes, Chints, Callicoe, ſtampt Linens, Check and Iriſh Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, Tammies, Durants, Shalloons, black and white Ruſſells, Looking-glaſſes, &c. &c. He has likewiſe to diſpoſe of beſt Madeira Wine, and Burlington Pork. ¶

TO BE SOLD by
PHILIP BENEZET,
In Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King.

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and East-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Likewiſe beſt large Turkey Figs, in ſmall Caſks, at Six-pence per Pound; Currants in Caſks, at Six-pence per Pound; Raiſins in Ditto, at Eight-pence; beſt ſhell'd Almonds at One-and-twenty-pence per Pound, &c. 6 W.

To be Sold by
JOSEPH SIMS,
At his Store, below the Drawbridge, between Powell's and Plumſted's Wharffs,

A QUANTITY of SINGLE and DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR. ●

TO BE SOLD,

A Pair of black trotting HORSES, fifteen Hands high, well matched. Enquire of JOHN LUKENS, at the Sign of the George, in Second-ſtreet. ⊕

MARY LE BLON, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

WASHES and Stoves all Kinds of Silk Stockings and Mitts, with the greateſt Care. She likewiſe undertakes to waſh Ladies white Sattins, blown Lace, and Silk Gauze, in the very beſt Manner. All thoſe who are pleaſed to honour her with their Buſineſs, may depend on having their Work done with the greateſt Neatneſs and Diſpatch. 5

TO be Sold, by the Heirs of Benjamin Morgan, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, on Saturday, the 29th Day of this inſt. March, between the Hours of Ten and One o'Clock of that Day, on the Premiſes, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot of Land, containing Half an Acre, and four Perches of Land, ſituate on the South-Eaſt Side of the Lane or Street called Bowman's Lane, leading from Germantown main Street to Schuylkill Falls. ⊕

A SERVANT Man's Time to be diſpoſed of, by Trade a Shoemaker, who has upwards of two Years and an Half to ſerve. As he inclines moſt to live in the Country, his Time will be ſold very reaſonable. Enquire of THOMAS WILLIAMS, Shoemaker, in Second-ſtreet, near the Market. ¶

ANY Perſon that wants Employment at the Blackſmith's Buſineſs, and can be well recommended for his Honeſty, and being a good Forgeman, may have great Encouragement, by applying to WILLIAM SCULL, Chaiſe maker, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Charles Coxe's. Said Scull has a new Phæton for Sale, which he will ſell reaſonable. ¶

BENJAMIN ARMITAGE,

At the ſign of the Crown and Anvil, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Samuel Neave's, has lately imported, and ſells wholeſale and retail,

ANvils, ſtanding bench and hand vizes, hand hammers and ſledges, beek irons, ſcrew plates, flat and half round files of moſt ſorts, raſps, croſs cut and handſaw files, farriers and carpenters pinchers, mill, pit and croſs cut ſaws, hand, tenant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs and wood ſaws, large and ſmall ſaw ſets, center bits from a quarter to two inches wide, tap and bung borers, braſſes with and without bitts, dowelling bitts, wimble bitts, chair bitts, coopers axes, adzes, howels, croſe and jointer irons, drawing knives, compaſſes, ſpoke ſheaves, broad axes and hatchets, brick and plaiſtering trowels, ſtock locks, deſk locks, braſs and iron rim nob locks, plain and ſpring cheſt locks, cupboard and cloſet locks, gun, ſplinter and pad locks, a good aſſortment of drawer locks, trunk locks, a variety of deſk, drawer and coffin furniture, carpenters and joiners hammers and hatchets, H and HL hinges, T hinges, ſtrap, cheſt and dovetail hinges, fire ſhovels and tongs, flat irons, common and beſt ſteel ſnuffers, braſs and iron candleſticks, roaſting jacks compleat, dripping pans, ſquare and round chafing diſhes, table knives and forks, carving knives and forks, wrought iron tea kettles, mince meat knives, coffee mills, iron pots, frying pans, bellows, ſcale beams, ſetts of braſs weights, ſhoe hammers, pinchers, nippers, punches, peging and ſpriging awls, beſt and common awl blades, awl hafts, ſaſh pullies and cords, round and flat plate bolts, thumb and braſs knob latches, turners chiſſels and gouges, pecking, ſcribing and carving gouges, augers, plain bitts, mortice chiſſels, framing chiſſels, ſhort and long firmers, glue, iron ſquares, braſs and iron wire, variety of wood ſcrews, from half an inch to three inches, fine corn and flour emery, rule joint table hinges, curry combs, 6, 9 and 12 inch box rules, tweezers, nail nippers, ſnap and wire mouſe traps, ſcrew drivers, ſteel ſpring rat traps, common and double worm gimblets, a good aſſortment of braſs cocks, braſs and iron lifting handles, ſnipe bills, ſcrew rings and pullies, key and curtain rings, piſtol tinder boxes, marking irons, gun hammers and worms, variety of cloak pins, ſprigs, clout and trunk nails, white and black tacks, razors, cutteau knives, Barlow pen knives, very good bliſter ſteel, and ſundry other articles. 6 W.

N. B. Alſo a neat aſſortment of freſh BIRMINGHAM and SHEFFIELD WARES, juſt imported in the Brig Tryal, Captain William Taylor, from Briſtol, which will be ſold cheap for caſh.

TO be LETT for a Term of Years, the noted Tavern at the Sign of the Ship, on Lancaſter Road, late the Eſtate (in Part) of Thomas Parke deceaſed, now belonging to his Son Thomas Parke, a Minor, ſituate in the Townſhip of East Caln, Cheſter County; together with a valuable Plantation, adjacent to the ſame. For further Particulars enquire of Owen Biddle, Watch-maker in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, Robert Parke, near the Premiſes, or Samuel Lightfoot, in Pikeland.

N. B. The Tennant may enter about the Tenth of next Month. * SAMUEL LIGHTFOOT, Guardian.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE Man, and Negroe Woman; they have had the Small-Pox, and are very handy for Family or Plantation Work. Enquire of the Printer. 8

STolen out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, the 21ſt of February, in the Evening, a light coloured grey Mare, low in Fleſh, had a Colt laſt Spring, can pace, but is a natural Trotter, about 13 Hands and an Half high, or more, and is a well-built Creature. The Thief left a little poor grey Mare, with a bob Tail, a very ſore Back, and appears to be old. The Thief is ſuppoſed to be a ſhort or middle-ſized Fellow, of a red or ſandy Complexion, and freckled; had on whitiſh Breeches, and a ſtriped under Jacket, the Stripes going round him; he was ſeen at one of the Neighbour's Houſes, and ſaid he came from Kent County, and was going to Bucks. Whoever ſecures the Mare and Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by JAMES MASSEY, of Williſtown, Cheſter County.

N. B. Whoever owns the Creature left as above, on proving his Property, and paying the Charges, may have her again. ●

West New-Jerſey, Glouceſter County, ſs.

WHereas on the ſixth Day of March inſtant, a certain Negroe Man, named Cato, was taken out of the Cuſtody of one Theophilus Kellum, of this County, and brought before me the Subſcriber, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County, on Suſpicion that ſaid Kellum had illegally taken him from the proper Owner; and on Examination the ſaid Negroe ſays, that he was purchaſed by the Widow Plowman, ſome Time this Winter, from one William Baker, both of South-Carolina, about 100 Miles from Charleſtown, towards the Indian Settlement; that the ſaid Theophilus Kellum, who then paſſed by the Name of John Rhoads, was a Manager or Overſeer for the Widow Plowman, when ſhe purchaſed him, and that ſome Time after, by Conſent of his Miſtreſs to look out a young Negroe Wench, for a Wife for the ſaid Cato, Kellum and he ſet out for Charleſtown, but inſtead of going there, they made for this Province, where Kellum's Family lives, and brought the Negroe with him, who refuſes to live with him, and is deſirous of returning to his Miſtreſs. This is therefore to notify the ſaid Widow Plowman, or whoever has a Property in the ſaid Negroe Cato, that he is now in the Cuſtody of Richard Weſtcote, on Little Egg-Harbour River, in this County, and that they are deſired to make their Claim known as ſoon as poſſible.

JOHN HINCHMAN.

N. B. The ſaid Kellum has a Bill of Sale for the Negroe, made to him by William Baker, in the Name of John Rhoads. §

RUN away, on the 9th Inſtant, at Night, from Doctor Thomas Wire, of Burlington, an Iriſh Servant Girl, named Johanna Dunagon, about 20 Years of Age, middle Stature, brown Complexion, grey Eyes, and a down Look, ſhort black curled Hair, much like that of a Mulattoe, pretty much Pock-marked, has a very ſhort Walk, and is given to Liquor: Had on, and took with her, an old Camblet Gown, and two Calicoe Gowns, one of which is marked with Spade and Club, a quilted Petticoat, one Side Calimancoe, the other Linſey-woolſey, a Pair of Shoes that have been capped and ſoaled, white and other Worſted Stockings, a white Straw Bonnet, with a green Ribbon round the Edge and Crown, a ſhort red Cloth Cardinal, and a black Silk Cloak, two coarſe and one fine Shift, a black Silk Handkerchief, and has taken ſeveral other Things out of the Houſe. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures her, ſo that her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by THOMAS WIRE. ⊕

N. B. It is ſuſpected ſhe is gone off with ſome Soldiers.

To be SOLD by publick Vendue, on Tueſday, the 15th of April next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Premiſes,

THAT valuable Eſtate in Kingwood, in the County of Hunterdon, New-Jerſey, late the Property of Charles Hoff, Eſq;

1ſt. The Manſion Houſe, an Overſhot Griſt Mill, Barn, Stable, Milk-houſe, Orchard, &c. with 97 and a half Acres of Land.

2d. A new Stone Houſe, a Griſt Mill, a Saw Mill, Barn, Orchard, &c. with 36 Acres of Land.

3d. A Houſe, with 67 Acres and three Quarters of Land in working Order, which may conveniently be joined to Lot No. 2.

4th. A Stone Houſe, Fulling Mill, Dye Houſe, &c. with 15 Acres of Land.

5th. A Wood Lot, containing about 22 Acres, and lays convenient to either of the above Lots.

The above Buildings, are all within the Compaſs of about one Quarter of a Mile, in a pleaſant healthy Situation, about thirty Miles diſtant from Trenton, and the ſame from New-Brunſwick, in the midſt of a fine Wheat Country, and a good Place for Trade.

Credit will be given to the Buyer giving Security. The Purchaſe Money divided into three Payments; One Third Part, to be paid in ſix Months, One Third, in Twelve Months, and the other Third, in eighteen Months, with intereſt from the Day of Sale. Attendance will be given by JOSEPH REED, THOMAS WHARTON and MOORE FURMAN. ¶ 6 W.

RUN away from his Bail, a certain James Dorrough, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, of a ſandy Complexion, has brown Hair, and a long Viſage: Had on, when he went away, an old Wool Hat, with Thread Loops, an old brown Coat, green Waiſtcoat, without Sleeves, a ſpotted Ditto, Check Shirt, Buckſkin Breeches, white Stockings, brown ribbed Ditto, old Neats Leather Shoes, with Steel Buckles. He went in Company with one Thomas Alliſon, and Ephraim Dorrough, his Brother. Whoever takes up ſaid James Dorrough, and ſecures him in any Goal, or ſecures him ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, paid by JAMES M'CLASKEY, in Aſhtown, Cheſter County. ⊖

RUN away, on the 30th of laſt Month, from the Subſcriber, in Frederick-Town, Cecil County, Maryland, an Engliſh Convict Servant Man, named Edward Davis, about 30 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, has lately been ſick, which gives his Complexion a yellow Caſt, by Trade a Peruke-maker and Barber, and ſpeaks French: Had on, when he went away, a half-worn Felt Hat, old dark cut Wig, mixed Cloth-coloured Surtout Coat, old light-coloured cloſe Coat, ſcarlet Serge Veſt, black Serge Denim Breeches, old ſtriped Holland Trowſers, patched at the Knees, which he wears to hide his bandy Legs. He took with him a white ſpotted Flannel under Jacket, two or three Caſes of Razors, and other Things belonging to the Buſineſs. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any Goal, and gives Notice thereof to his Maſter, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall receive (if taken in the Province) Forty Shillings, and if taken out of the Province, Four Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

JOSEPH EARLE.

N. B. 'Tis ſuppoſed he is gone towards Philadelphia. All Maſters of Veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their Peril. If he ſhould offer any of the above mentioned Things for Sale, 'tis requeſted they may be ſtopped. ⊕ 6 W.

To be SOLD by
COXE and FURMAN,

BEST Claret and Fontiniac in Bottles, Burlington Pork, in Barrels and Half Barrels, ſalt-petred and common Hams, Bar Iron, made of Andover Pigs, Albany Peas, &c. ¶ 2 M.

THE Partnerſhip of FRANKLIN and HALL, of this City, Printers, being now expired, and of Courſe it becoming abſolutely neceſſary to cloſe their Accounts, thoſe who are indebted to them, are therefore requeſted to come and ſettle with DAVID HALL, who is poſſeſſed of the Books, and has full Authority, for that Purpoſe.

N. B. The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, and other Printing Buſineſs, is carried on by ſaid HALL, at the ſame Place as uſual.

March 4, 1766.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber, at ſundry Times, has adverti ſed in the public Papers, deſiring thoſe who are indebted to him for carrying the Gazette and Journal, &c. to leave the Arrears of Money due at the ſeveral Stages where their Papers were left, and no Regard given to the ſaid Advertiſement; theſe are once more requeſting ſuch as are indebted, to leave the Ballances at the Stages aforeſaid, from Cheſter to Weſt Nottingham, within three Weeks from the Date hereof, otherwiſe they may depend on being dealt with as the Law directs, without reſpect of Perſons, or further Notice, from their humble Servant

JOHN BOLTON, Poſt Rider.

N. B. The ſaid John Bolton has left off riding as Poſt.

ALL Perſons in any Manner indebted to the Eſtate of the late Nicholas Broſius, Taylor, of the City of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are alſo deſired to bring in their Accounts; ſo that every thing may be ſettled by the Deceaſed's Executors,

ABRAHAM BROSIUS, and ANDREW MEYER.

TO BE SOLD,

(And entered upon immediately) by the Subſcriber, living in Philadelphia,

A Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Upper Providence Townſhip, Cheſter County, late the Property of William M'Cay, deceaſed, containing about 140 Acres, between 20 and 30 of which are exceeding good Meadow, well watered with a large Stream running through the ſame, and more may be made; a ſufficient Quantity of Upland cleared, which is good for bearing Wheat, and for Paſture, with a good Stone Dwelling-houſe, Kitchen and Milk houſe thereon erected, a large Barn, Stable, Cowhouſe, and other neceſſary Outhouſes, a young bearing Orchard of the beſt Kinds of Fruit, and a Well of good Water before the Door. The aforeſaid Plantation is ſituated 15 Miles from Philadelphia, on the Concord Road, 6 Miles from Cheſter, and within a Quarter of a Mile of a Merchant Mill; and is very convenient for a Store or a Gentleman's Seat. For further Particulars, enquire of John M'Cay, on the Premiſes, or to the Subſcriber, in Philadelphia aforeſaid,

* JOHN GALBREATH, Executor.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to the ſaid Executor, to prevent his putting their Accounts into a Lawyer's Hands, for Recovery.

BY Virtue of his Majeſty's Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, there will be expoſed to Sale, by publick Vendue, on the Premiſes, on Tueſday, the 25th of March inſtant, a Plantation, containing about 300 Acres, 80 of which is choice Meadow, and more may be made; it is exceedingly well watered, having Springs or Runs in each Field, which ſeldom or ever fail in the drieſt Seaſons, and may, with little Expence, be made ſo as to water the Meadows. There is on ſaid Plantation a good Houſe, Barn, Stables, and other Conveniences, and is pleaſantly ſituated, in the Townſhip of Eveſham. Alſo will be ſold at the ſame Time, Horſes, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Waggons, Ploughs, and other Farming Utenſils; all late the Property of Daniel Hopewell; ſeized and taken in Execution at the Suit of Joſeph Butterworth, Hudſon Middleton, and others, by

⊕ DANIEL ELLIS, Sheriff.

N. B. Whereas there is a Mortgage on the Premiſes for One Thouſand Pounds Principal, I am directed by the Mortgagee to inform the Purchaſer, that his Money will not be wanted for two or three Years, mortgaging for Security. ¶

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber, living in Baltimore County, Maryland, a Tract of Land, containing One Thouſand Acres, ſituated in the County aforeſaid, on the Road leading from Baltimore Town to Canniwago, and about 16 Miles from ſaid Baltimore Town, on which is a neat and convenient Brick Dwelling-houſe, 2 Stories high, Dimenſions 30 Feet by 32, a large Brick Kitchen, 18 by 24 Feet, and a Brick Paſſage between the Houſe and Kitchen, 10 Feet long, and 18 Feet wide, a convenient Brick Milk-houſe, Meat-houſe, a Quarter Houſe 24 Feet by 18, good Corn Houſes, and Stables, a large well built Barn, 14 Feet Pitch, 45 Feet long, and 24 wide, floored with two Inch White Oak Plank, well ſeaſoned throughout, and ſpiked down, alſo many other valuable and neceſſary Improvements. There are about 300 Acres of the ſame Land clear, and under good Fence, 25 Acres of Meadow clear, and ſowed with Timothy and Clover Graſs Seeds, and has yielded ſeveral plentiful Crops of Grain, 60 Acres of Meadow Ground ditched and dry, and about 15 Acres thereof clear, and fit for ſowing, a good Orchard, containing between 4 and 500 bearing Apple Trees, the fruit White York Pippins and Red Streaks, the Paſture Grounds very good, and remarkable for raiſing and ſupporting Stock of all Kinds; the whole Land well watered, and ſeveral good Situations for Mills, or any kind of Water Works. The Soil rich, and produces well any kind of Grain, Tobacco, Hemp or Flax, generally level. The Title indiſputable, and the Purchaſer may enter on the ſame immediately. Alſo to be ſold, a Term of near Seven Years on Leaſe, of a Furnace, a good Grift-mill and Saw-mill, with a large and valuable Quantity of Wood and, good Paſture Grounds, and Marſh Meadows, commonly known by the Name of Onion's Iron Works, on the Little Falls of Gunpowder River, near Joppa; together with a good Stock of Iron Ore, Charcoal and Oyſter Shells, a Pair of new Wood Bellows, and all Implements and Neceſſaries for making Iron immediately at ſaid Furnace; alſo ſundry Servants, and two very good Teams, Six Horſes to each Team, Carts, Waggons and Geering, and ſundry other Things, too tedious to mention in this Advertiſement; the Situation, Mine Banks and Conveniencies of ſaid Works, being ſo univerſally known, it would be needleſs to ſay they excel any other in the Province. Any Perſon or Perſons inclinable to purchaſe any or either of the Premiſes aforeſaid, by applying to the Subſcriber in Joppa, may know his Terms,

⊗ 1 M. VACHEL WORTHINGTON.

Baltimore Town, Maryland, Feb. 26, 1766.

RUN away from the Subſcribers, living in Baltimore-Town, on Monday Night, being the 24th of this Inſtant, two Iriſh Servant Men, named John Heron, and James Red; ſaid Heron is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a dark brown Complexion, about 26 Years of Age; and has a natural Mark above his Right Eye, much of the Size and Colour of a red Cherry; but rather long than round: Had on when he went away, an old brown Coat, old Scarlet Waiſtcoat, Deer-Skin Breeches, brown Thread Stockings, a Pair of half-worn Shoes, Pinchbeck Buckles, a Shirt of Country-made Linen, and a new Wool Hat half worn; he is by Trade a Maſon, Bricklayer and Plaiſterer.

James Red, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, and of a ſlender upright Shape, about 22 Years of Age: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured Cloth Coat, a brown Waiſtcoat, a Pair of half-worn black Everlaſting Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, new turned Pumps, Pinchbeck Buckles, and half-worn Felt Hat, a white or Check Shirt, by Trade a Shoemaker. They may very likely change their Apparel.

If taken up in any Place out of this County, and brought to the Subſcribers, or ſecured in any Goal, ſo that their Owners may have them again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward for both, or for each of them FIFTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable Charges, paid by us

CONRAD SMITH, JOHN CANNON.

To be SOLD,

A Lot of Ground, containing about 240 Feet Front, and 140 Feet Deep, ſituate between Frankford and Point-no-Point Roads, and near Bachelors Hall; the whole is under good Cedar Board Fence, and has one two Story Brick Tenement erected on a Part of the Lot, likewiſe a Well of excellent Water, and an Oven thereon. The other Part of the Lot has a very pleaſant Summer Houſe, conſiſting of two Rooms, both ceiled and plaiſtered, and a ſmall Kitchen adjoining it; there is a large Piazza round the Houſe, paved with Brick. The whole is very pleaſantly ſituated, being improved by a genteel Garden, which has in it a Variety of good Flower Roots, Engliſh Grape Vines, Apple and Peach Trees, a curious Collection of Strawberry Vines, Raſberry and Currant Buſhes, Aſparagus Beds, &c. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the Premiſes, are deſired to apply to the Subſcriber, BENJAMIN SWETT, jun.

N. B. If the Place is not ſold ſoon, he would incline to lett it; alſo a Paſture Lot at a ſmall Diſtance from ſaid Place, conſiſting of two Acres and a Half of Ground. ¶

To be SOLD, by Way of Bargain,

A Plantation, ſituate in Eveſham Townſhip, Burlington County, about two Miles from a navigable Landing, on Rancokas Creek, about 12 Miles from Philadelphia, containing 160 Acres of exceeding good Wheat Land, about 100 Acres cleared, and divided into convenient Fields; the whole under good Fence, Part of which is Cedar; all the rough Land is well timbered, with a good Dwelling-houſe, a large Kitchen, and new Barn, a well of good Water near the Door, a young bearing Orchard of exceeding good Fruit; there may be about 8 Acres of good Meadow made near the Houſe. Alſo to be ſold with the Premiſes, about 6 Acres of drained Meadow, within good Bank, within two Miles of ſaid Plantation. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, living on the adjoining Plantation, or to John Cox, in Moore's Town.

¶ JAMES BORDEN.

WHEREAS the Sale of Joſeph Borden's Plantation, in Pileſgrove, Salem County, has been ſeveral Times adjourned; now this is to give Notice, that the ſaid Plantation, containing 300 Acres of good Land, ſituate in a fine Wheat Country, with a good Dwelling-houſe, Barn, and Orchard thereon, will be ſold in the Town of Salem, on the firſt of April next, between the Hours of 12 and 5 in the Afternoon. Any Perſons having Mortgages on the ſame, are deſired to ſend an Account thereof at the Day, where Attendance will be given by me

⊙ EDWARD TEST, Sheriff.

TO be LET by the Subſcriber, living in Newtown, Cheſter County, within a Mile of the Square, on the Great Road that leads from Darby to Coneſtogoe, near One Hundred Acres of good Land, with a good Stone Houſe, three Rooms on a Floor, two Cellars, and a Kitchen, with Barn and Stables, a good Orchard, and good Well of Water near the Door; it is convenient for a Store or Tradeſman. The Houſe may be rented, and a ſmall Part of the Land, or the whole. For further Particulars apply to WILLIAM HUNTER, living on the Premiſes. *

Queen Ann's County, Maryland, March 1, 1766.

TO be LETT, and entered on the 15th inſtant, a convenient Frame Houſe, in which are two Rooms on the lower, and three on the upper Floors, with a Kitchen thereunto adjoining; contiguous to which is a neat and accuſtomed Store Houſe; alſo a good Stable, Chair-houſe and Smoak-houſe; a neat paled Garden, and a Spring of excellent good Water near the Kitchen Door; about 1 Acre and a Quarter of good Meadow.---- The whole of the Premiſes are almoſt new, and are pleaſantly ſituated on Church-hill, on the Head of the South Eaſt Branch of Cheſter River, within two Miles of the aforeſaid Premiſes is a Landing for Shallops, which do and may load with Wheat, or other Grain, for the Head of Elk Market, or elſewhere, and is diſtant but about 6 Miles from Cheſter Town, and 28 Miles from Duck-Creek Landing, and in a good Part of the County for Wheat,--- The above Premiſes were lately occupied by Mr. John Moore. Any Perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, near the Premiſes,

⊕ 6 W. WILLIAM RUTH.

RUN away from his Bail, in July laſt, a certain Moſes Roach, a pale thin looking Man, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high; he moſtly follows Ditching, ſeemingly a very civilized Man by his Behaviour, has ſomething of the Brogue on his Tongue, and has his Name on his Right Arm. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Roach in any of his Majeſty's Goals, if taken in Philadelphia, ſhall receive Three Pounds Reward, if 10 Miles or further from this City, Five Pounds, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by JONAS GALE, living in Spruce ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards the Head of Elk River, or New York. ⊖

BOLTON and SCOTLAND,

At the Sign of the Blue Hand, in Race ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

SCOURS and Dyes all Sorts of Silk or Woollen Goods, either new or old, Velvets, Velvelures, Engliſh or India Damaſks, Sattins, Peelings, Modes, Taffeties, Ducapes, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Tabbies, Paduaſoys, India Perſians, Camblets, Poplins, &c. Damaged Cloths or Silks cured and refreſhed, Gentlemens Clothes cleaned, either wet or dry, by the beſt Method now practiſed in London, at reaſonable Rates, and great Diſpatch. They aſſume they are furniſhed with the beſt Materials for carrying on the above Buſineſs, to the greateſt Perfection, of any in America.

N. B. They have now on Hand ſome Cloths for Sale, and intend to continue to manufacture more, if they meet with ſuitable Encouragement, which they hope for, as their conſtant Endeavours will be to pleaſe their Cuſtomers. They will alſo dye and dreſs Cloths for any that incline to make, or have them made. Orders from the Country will be punctually executed. ‡ 5s. Tbc.

Burlington, February 28, 1766.

THIS Day was committed to the Goal of this City, a certain Lad, who goes by the Name of John Gallahan, alias M'Daniel, alias Read; he ſays he belongs to one Daniel Gaſs, who lives on the Forks of Brandywine, and that his Maſter is a Tanner by Trade. Said Servant is about 18 or 19 Years of Age, has on a light home-ſpun Jacket, with round Cuffs, and Metal Buttons, old Leather Breeches, with Braſs Buttons at the Knees, old blue Stockings, and old Shoes, with Pieces of Leather on the Out-ſides of the Quarters. Whoever owns ſaid Servant, is deſired to come and pay Charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold out for the ſame by me

⊕ EPHRAIM PHILLIPS, Goaler.

CAME to the Plantation of Randal M'Lure, in Donnegal Townſhip, Lancaſter County, about the 1ſt of July laſt, a bay trotting Mare, 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder with GG, or CC. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. ¶

March 3, 1766.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN laſt Night, out of the Stable of the Subſcriber, living in the Manor of Moreland, a ſorrel Horſe, 9 Years old, about 15 Hands high, has a white Streak down his Forehead, and three white Feet, a ſhort Mane and ſwitch Tail, hath been uſed to Gears, which has wore the Hair off of his Sides and Buttocks, paces, trots and gallops. Whoever takes up the Thief, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals in this Province, ſhall, upon Conviction, receive Three Pounds; and for the Horſe only, if brought to the Subſcriber, or to William Whitehead's, at the King's Arms, in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Church, Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ ANTHONY YERKES.

To be SOLD, in the City of Burlington, a little above the Court-houſe,

A Large commodious Brick Houſe and Kitchen, with a Pump in the Yard, and one Acre and a Half of very good Land, 20 Fruit Trees thereon, ſeveral Stables, and a Shed, 40 Feet long, very ſuitable for an Inn-keeper, or any Perſon inclining to live a private Life. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may apply to EDWARD BROOKS, living on the Premiſes, or to JOHN MILNOR, Cooper, near the Bank Meeting-houſe, Philadelphia. Tbc.

INTENDS to open a School in the Country, wherever proper Encouragement ſhall offer, A PERSON, who undertakes to teach to read and write the Engliſh Language grammatically; Writing; Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal, applied to the Buſineſs of the Merchant, the Banker, the Cuſtom-houſe, and Inſurance Office, &c. Merchants Accompts, in the neweſt and moſt practical Method; Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots; Menſuration of Superficies and Solids; Gauging; Surveying; Navigation, &c. Any Gentlemen, who find it convenient to encourage ſuch an Undertaking, may have farther Intelligence concerning the ſame, and a Character of the Advertiſer, by applying to Meſſieurs JOSEPH GARNER, Maſter of the Church School; or JOHN TODD, Maſter of the Friends Public School, in Philadelphia.

N. B. Unexceptionable Recommendations, reſpecting Morals, &c. can be produced.----Letters to the Printer, or to the aforeſaid Gentlemen, will be punctually anſwered. †

WHEREAS in and by an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed in the Third Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, it is, among other Things, enacted and declared, "That from and after the Firſt Day of March, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1766, no Cart or Wain (with two Wheels) belonging to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, reſiding or inhabiting within the City of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, or within the Diſtrict of Southwark, or the Townſhips of Moyamenſing or Paſſyunk, ſhall travel, paſs, or be drawn in the City of Philadelphia, with or by any Number of Oxen or Horſes whatſoever, unleſs the Fellies of the Wheels of ſuch Cart or Wain ſhall be of the Breadth or Gauge of 7 Inches, from Side to Side, at the leaſt. Carts with one Horſe, Stage and light travelling Waggons for Paſſengers, excepted; and that every Owner or Owners of ſuch Wheel Carriage, which ſhall paſs, or be drawn in the ſaid City, contrary to the Directions, Tenor, true Intent and Meaning of this Act, ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit and pay the Sum of FIVE POUNDS, to be recovered as Debts not exceeding Five Pounds are by Law directed to be recovered, or otherwiſe ſhall forfeit any one of the Beaſts of Draught drawing ſuch Wheel Carriage (except the Shaft or Thill Horſe) together with all the Geers, Bridles, Halters and Accoutrements, to ſuch Beaſt of Draught belonging; one Moiety thereof to the Uſe of the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall ſeize or diſtrain the ſame, and the other Half to the Commiſſioners, to be applied for paving of the Streets."

The COMMISSIONERS for paving the Streets of Philadelphia publiſh the foregoing Paragraph, that all Perſons concerned may govern themſelves accordingly. JOSEPH MORRIS, JOHN LUKENS, ABEL JAMES, THOMAS WHARTON, DANIEL RUNDLE, JAMES BENEZET.

To be LETT, and entered upon the firſt of March next, in Baltimore-Town, by the Subſcriber,

A Brick Dwelling-houſe, two Stories high, with three Rooms below Stairs, and Fire Places in two of them, five Bed Chambers above Stairs, and Fire Places in four of them; alſo a Brick Kitchen, 24 by 28 Feet, two Stories high, with two Rooms above Stairs, well finiſhed, and a Fire Place in one of them, a good Stable for three Horſes, a Garden, well incloſed, a well turfed Graſs-plat back, of about a Quarter of an Acre, a good well divided Cellar under the Dwelling-houſe, in three Parts, beſides a Wine Vault, alſo a Neceſſary-houſe, and a Warehouſe, that will contain 2000 Buſhels of Grain, all in good Repair. For further Particulars enquire of Mr. John Robinſon, who now lives in the ſaid Houſe, or the Subſcriber, who will attend, on a ſhort Notice, on any Perſon or Perſons inclined to take the Premiſes, or any Part of them. RICHARD CROXALL. ¶

FIVE PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcribers, living at the Nanticoke-Iron-works, in Worceſter County, Maryland, about the 9th of September laſt, a Negroe Man, named Abraham, and often calls himſelf Abraham Dobſon, about five Feet ſix Inches high, about 24 Years of Age, of a yelloviſh Complexion, well ſet, and talks good Engliſh: Had on when he went away, a Leather Cap, or Felt Hat, Cloth Jacket, Country made Linen Shirt and Trowſers; alſo took with him a Pair of Leather Breeches. He is ſuppoſed to be taken away by a certain John Mears, about 22 Years of Age, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, down Look, appears to be a ſober orderly Perſon, not very talkative, and was ſome time ago advertiſed for ſome Miſdemeanors done in Virginia. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in any Goal in this Government, or in Pennſylvania, ſo that the Subſcribers may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, and if out of the ſaid Governments, the Five Piſtoles abovementioned, paid by WILLIAM DOUGLASS, or JONATHAN VAUGHAN. 3 M.

Calvert County, Lower Marlborough, Maryland, Dec. 7.

STolen from the Subſcriber, on Monday Night, the ſecond Inſtant, a likely dark bay Gelding, about 14 Hands high, branded on the Shoulder W, and on the near Buttock C, with a hanging Mane, and ſwitch Tail, three white Feet, a Star in his Forehead, a large Snip on his Noſe, trots and gallops, and is a Horſe of great Spirit. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Horſe, and bring him to Captain John Addiſon Smith, in Baltimore Town, ſhall have a Reward of Four Pounds, current Money.

JAMES STONE.

N. B. The above Gelding is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by one John Brumage, alias Smith, who probably may change his Name, as he is known to be a noted Rogue.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, at Elk Forge, Maryland, near the Head of Elk, a Servant Man, named John Hoſkins, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, very well built, a Pearl on one Eye, has a very bad Countenance; had on, when he went away, two new Jackets, both of a light Colour, home-made Cloth, a new Pair of Buckſkin Breeches, Germantown Stockings, a new Felt Hat, an Engliſhman born, and was laſt bought out of Cheſter Goal. Whoever ſecures ſaid Runaway, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

March 20, 1766. NUMB. 1943.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the PRINTER of the LONDON CHRONICLE.

SIR,

AN ex poſt facto queſtion, ſoon expected to be adviſedly diſcuſſed is, "Whether the Mother country has a right of impoſing local taxes on all her American colonies?" The precedent fact is ſuppoſed to have been miniſterially prereſolved, and influentially eſtabliſhed. This neceſſary previous queſtion, as to the Right, remains ſtill to be put: And it is hoped the wiſdom and equity of both Houſes will not ſuffer it to be craftily ſlurred over, and much leſs precipitately carried;---as it were by a Coup de Main.

The proper arguments, ſtript of all political refinements and expediences, muſt turn on the conſideration of two principal points, viz. the conſtitutional Power of the Britiſh Parliament, reſpecting the aforementioned fact; and the actual Exertions of royal prerogative, in the point of Right; under which it is admitted that the colonies lay claim to, and avow their reſpective legiſlative privileges.

Engliſh Liberty is a propriety attached to the individuals of the community, founded on the original frame or conſtitution of our government, and might be defined, "the primitive right that every freeholder had of conſenting to thoſe laws by which the Community was to be obliged." Time and change of circumſtances extended this circle of comprehenſion, and made every ſubject in ſome reſpect or other a member of the legiſlature; his conſent at firſt perſonally denoted, was afterwards allowed to be given by a proxy or repreſentative. Uſage and conveniency transformed that indulgence into a Right; and a general pretence in parliament being only judicially ſuppoſed, is thus rendered ſomething more than a legal fiction; hence the maxim prevailed,---"that every one was a party to all acts of parliament." This privilege of becoming a Party to the laws, or of being in effect his own governor, was as it were the conſideration or price of individual ſubjection: And from the expreſs or implied exerciſe of it, the duty of our legal Obedience is inferred. But an Engliſhman in America has no means of being preſent or repreſented in the Britiſh Legiſlature, quaſi a Coloniſt: Where then is to be found his conſent to parliamentary acts operative there; and by what conſtruction can he be ſaid to give his voice? being thus in neither ſenſe a party, as wanting the fundamental privilege above-mentioned; and not having been ſubjected to any obligation of this kind by original patent or charter; but, on the contrary, an expreſs power being thereby granted to the colonies of enacting their own Laws, provided the ſame be not repugnant to thoſe of Great-Britain. It is hard to conceive from what conſtitutional principle, applicable to a colony, not a conquered country, his obedience to our ſtatute-law can be deduced. I ſay, to ſtatute-law, or a mere act of parliament, independantly of any auxiliary juriſdiction derived from the blended exertion of prerogative in caſes of that legal Repugnancy, which in terminis are excepted by their ſaid charters; and wherein Prerogative ſingly, or conjunctively with both Houſes, has and may acknowlegedly interpoſe, purſuantly to the ſame. This obedience would certainly be, with reſpect to him, a naked duty; an ex-parte obligation obtruded upon him, which is repugnant to the nature of all legal ties, and deſtructive of that principle wherein Engliſh Liberty eſſentially conſiſts. But farther, were the Engliſh Americans not only to be bound there by the acts of the Britiſh parliament in all caſes, but alſo by thoſe of their own Aſſemblies:---Here would be a ſubjection within a ſubjection, which might ſubordinate their actions to alternate contrarieties and croſs penalties! a duplicity of juriſdiction over the ſame objects, and equally, in the firſt inſtance, unknown to the law! a ſuperfetation in the legiſlative ſyſtem, which ſeems monſtrous and unnatural! The delegation therefore of a legiſlative power to the colonies muſt, one would think, from its neceſſary efficacy, be conſidered not only as unconcurrent with, but as excluſive of all parliamentary participation in the proper Subjects of their legiſlation; that is to ſay, in caſes not repugnant to the laws of Great-Britain. And in all ſuch caſes may not the maxim be fitly applied;---"Deſignatio unius eſt excluſio alterius, et expreſſum facit ceſſare tacitum?"

That ſuch a queſtion ſhould be occaſioned at this time of day, ſeems altogether ſurprizing; after our very parliaments having taken occaſional notices of, and impliedly confirmed the acts of the American Aſſemblies in local levies and aſſeſſments: And the Adminiſtration itſelf having had frequent recourſes to them for ſupplies in ſuch preſſing ſeaſons, when, if the Mother-country had a right of impoſing taxes, the importance of the occaſion would have worthily becomed her to have done ſo, and, on the ſuppoſition of that right, ſhould have done it,---for the ſake of certainty and diſpatch.

But it has been aſſerted with more juſtice and conſiſtency, that the King's Scepter is the inſtrument of power over the colonies, and Prerogative the rule by which their obedience muſt be regulated. In this caſe, however, have not royal charters been granted, eſtabliſhing a conſtitution, and delegating to them the before mentioned qualified power of legiſlation? To which the crown, even for the neceſſary proviſion and maintenance of their government, has frequently referred itſelf, as to an eſſential principal concurring party; thereby recognizing that veſted right in the colonies, the eſtabliſhment whereof itſelf had originally preſcribed and chartered. Moreover, is not the King a perpetual conſtituent branch of their legiſlatures; repreſentedly preſent in every aſſembly, and an actual party to all their laws? And this being the caſe, prerogative muſt indeed be owned to have herein tempered its operations agreeably to the ſpirit of the Engliſh conſtitution, and to have thus generouſly bound and limited itſelf. Nor could it well have happened otherwiſe: For if, as has been ſaid, the common-law followed the ſubject to America, it is preſumed that prerogative could have only acted there conſiſtently with, and in conformity to it. Further, with particular reſpect to the point in queſtion, numerous are the inſtances of money-levies and aſſeſſments enacted by the American aſſemblies, that have travelled through occaſional examinations of the ſeveral boards and cognizances here, and nevertheleſs been confirmed, or received the royal approbation: And no inſtance that I can find has occurred, where any ſuch act has been diſallowed merely on account of its particular tendency, or of thoſe legiſlatures having exerciſed a power which did not appertain to them. And the royal confirmation of the actual exerciſe of this power proceeded, no doubt, from a due reſpect to, and conſideration of the ſtatute, De tallagio non concedendo; or, "The prohibition of impoſing any taxes or aids without the univerſal conſent of the freemen," &c. An exemption, founded on common law, and antient Engliſh Liberty! which it ſeems the coloniſts do conceive themſelves intitled to, as their birthright; that birthright, by which they are themſelves tied in intereſt to the Mother-country, and bound to a correlative loyalty, which thus requires not any military force to be ſecured or vindicated. So that whether this queſtion, of a ſubſiſting right to impoſe œconomical taxes on the colonies, be applied to the Britiſh parliament, independantly as before noticed; or to the royal prerogative, excluſive of the American aſſemblies; in both caſes it would ſeem, as matters are circumſtanced, to be a loſt point. On the other hand, ſhould this right, ſo delegated to the colonies, be now conſidered by any after-thought as a reverſible error: Be it remembered, that it was at firſt ſo delegated by ſolemn acts of government, that it proved the means of their vaſt increaſe and cultivation, and by conſequence of thoſe immenſe profits and advantages which have thence accrued to us; that it is ſanctified by ſucceſſive uſage, grounded upon a generous reliance on Engliſh Faith and Compact, and that uſage---ratified by repeated authoritative acquieſcence: And laſtly, that any violation of their conſtitutions, by what means ſoever executed, might unhinge the principles of their natural and civil attachment to the Mother-country; thereby opening to our foreign enemies a direct paſſage into our palladium itſelf.

Nor, this privilege being left them, let it be thought that the colonies will of courſe be independent. No! numerous are the reſiduary ties which the Crown and Parliament have upon them:---the Navigation Act, by which they are directly excluded from all foreign markets;---the power of laying duties on their exports---tranſmitted to Britain;---the right of Port-entry and clearance;---the command of their caſtles, fortifications, and militia;---the appointment of their ſeveral officers, civil as well as military;---the executive power of government;---the right of convening, proroguing, and diſſolving their aſſemblies;---the Governor's negative to any bill;---the determination of appeals from their Courts of Judicature;---and, as a clincher, the abſolute juriſdiction of annulling their acts, when their beforementioned legiſlative power appears to have been exceeded. This is a general ſketch of the nature of that ſupremacy, which, with ſome partial exceptions, the Mother-country has retained over her colonies.----By it, it will appear how little has been left them; and, were that little to be now taken away, how ſoon, at the beſt, they might probably be deſerted. To conclude; were it not for this privilege, the condition of our Americans would be worſe than that of any other Engliſh ſubject: A condition, that would argue the moſt intemperate folly and perverſeneſs to reduce them to! A folly and perverſeneſs, which muſt not be imputed to the policy of the Engliſh Nation!

I am, Sir, yours, &c. &c.

London, Nov. 27. ÆQUUS.

ANNAPOLIS, March 6.

On Monday, the 24th of February, a conſiderable Number of the principal Gentlemen of Baltimore County, met at the Market-Houſe in Baltimore-Town, formed themſelves into a Society for the Maintainance of Order and Protection of American LIBERTY, by the Name of the SONS OF LIBERTY, and reſolved to meet at Annapolis, on Friday laſt, to oblige the ſeveral Officers there, to open their reſpective Offices, and proceed in Buſineſs, as uſual, without ſtamped Paper: And that the Society and Application might be ſtill the more reſpectable, the SONS OF LIBERTY in Baltimore, gave the moſt ſpeedy Notice to Gentlemen of the neighbouring Counties, to form themſelves into the like Societies, and co-operate with them in this ſo laudable Work. Saturday laſt, a much greater Number of the SONS OF LIBERTY than could be expected from the Shortneſs of the Notice, met, by Adjournment, at the Court-Houſe in Annapolis; thoſe of Baltimore and Anne-Arundel Counties were preſent perſonally, and thoſe of Kent were repreſented by their Deputy; and after hearing different Propoſals, and debating thereon with great Decency, Coolneſs and Order, Reſolved, To make a written Application to the Chief Juſtice of the Provincial Court, the Secretary and Commiſſary-General, and Judges of his Lordſhip's Land Office, to open their reſpective Offices, and proceed as uſual in the Execution of their Duties, on the 31ſt Day of March inſtant, or ſooner, if a Majority of the Supreme Courts of the Northern Governments ſhould proceed in Buſineſs before that Time. And therein to propoſe, "That if the above Officers would proceed agreeable to the Re-"queſt, that then an Indemnification be ſigned by the SONS "OF LIBERTY, and as many others as could be induced "thereto, and that the reſpective Officers be requeſted to give "an Anſwer in Writing under their Hands to that Propoſition." A Committee having been ordered to deliver the Requiſition of the SONS OF LIBERTY to the above mentioned Gentlemen, afterwards returned and reported the verbal Anſwer of the Chief Juſtice of the Provincial Court, and Doctor Steuart, one of the Judges of the Loan-Office, and communicated the written Anſwer of the Secretary, to this Effect; That if he ſhould continue in Office, the Clerk of the Provincial Court would receive his Directions to act as the Judges ſhould in their judicial Capacity, at the next Court, order him as their Miniſter; but before the Meeting of the Provincial Court, he could not undertake to give Directions to the Clerk, to iſſue Proceſs, whatever the Determination of the Majority of the Northern Colonies might be, whoſe Courts might ſit before ours. The Commiſſary General not being in Town, the Committee could not deliver the Requiſition to him: The verbal Anſwer of the Chief Juſtice, and that of one of the Judges of the Land-Office, were taken under Conſideration, and in Conſequence of the Order of the SONS OF LIBERTY, the Committee again waited on thoſe Gentlemen, and having informed them, "That their Refuſal to give their "Anſwers in Writing, to the Propoſition aforeſaid, was deemed "a great Indignity offered to the SONS OF LIBERTY, "and that their Anſwers in Writing were inſtantly expected;" they received and reported their following Anſwers.

GENTLEMEN,

IN Anſwer to your Application of this Day, my Connections and Circumſtances ſpeak my Attachment to the Liberty of the Subject here. The carrying on Buſineſs at the adjourned Provincial Court will, as to myſelf, depend on the Opinion I have as yet to form. I ſhall meet my Brethren on the Day to which the Court is adjourned, and be governed by thoſe Reaſons and Principles which ought to actuate every Man who ſits in Stations ſimilar to that which is filled by

Your humble Servant,

March 1, 1766. JOHN BRICE.

A PROPOSITION being this Day given in to me, requeſting that Buſineſs ſhould be done in the Land Office of this Province as uſual; to which I anſwered, That the Land Office was open, and the Records thereof ſubject to the Peruſal of all Perſons who have Occaſion to make Searches; and that Copies of the Records, authenticated by the Regiſter, ſhould be made out to any Perſon ſo applying, paying the uſual Fees; and, as I apprehend the Sale of the Lord Proprietary's Lands, are Matters of private Concern, reſpecting his own Intereſt, he may grant Warrants, or refuſe to grant them, as he ſhall think proper. Given under my Hand, at Annapolis, this Firſt Day of March, 1766. GEORGE STEUART.

To the SONS OF LIBERTY, of Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Kent Counties.

After reading of which Anſwers, it was ordered, that Copies of the Proceedings be tranſmitted to the ſeveral Counties, and their SONS OF LIBERTY invited to enter into the like Aſſociations, and a Number, not leſs than Twelve, from each County, be requeſted to attend at Annapolis, on the 31ſt Inſtant, to ſee the Event of, or repeat, if neceſſary, the Applications already made.

We have an Account of a very melancholy Cataſtrophe which lately happened in the Bay, on the Eaſtern Shore. Laſt Month Mr. Jacob Bromwell, a Man of good Character, and well eſteemed, left Oxford, in his Boat (the Oxford Packet) in order to Pilot one or two Ships down the Bay: Saturday the 15th, in the Afternoon, the Packet left Captain Peacock's Ship off Sharp's Iſland, in order to work up to Captain Laing's, off the Mouth of Wye River, the Wind then being eaſterly, and very tempeſtuous, and in the Evening ſuddenly came about to Weſt, blowed extreme hard, and became very cold. The Boat being miſſing for ſome Time, and Captain Laing waiting for his Pilot, occaſioned a Suſpicion of an Accident; and after a diligent Search, they found the Boat, with a little of her Maſts to be ſeen, at the Weſtward of Poplar-Iſland, in three Fathom Water. We are told that three Perſons were in her, beſide Mr. Bromwell, viz. John Rowlandſon, and Edward Brining, both young Men, and a Dutchman, who, undoubtedly, all periſhed together.

We hear that Captain Robert Bryce, in the Brig Nancy, belonging to this Place, outward bound with a Load of Wheat, ſprung a Leak, and was obliged to put into Norfolk to ſtop it.

Imported from England, and to be ſold by

JAMES HARDING,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet (three Doors above Arch-ſtreet)

A GOOD Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable to the Seaſon. 6 W.

TO be SOLD or Lett, by the Subſcribers, a fine Griſt Mill, with two Pair of Stones, fit for Country or Merchant Work; together with 60 Acres of exceeding good rich Land (the greateſt Part of which may be mowed) a Dwelling houſe, Kitchen, Barn and Stable, Orchard, &c. with the Advantage of having an Opportunity of purchaſing a fine improved Tract of Land adjoining the ſame, and may be entered upon immediately; ſituate in Hunterdon County, New-Jerſey, on Stony Brook, a Branch of Millſtone, which empties into Rariton River, being about 12 Miles from Trenton, 3 Miles from Penington, 7 or 8 Miles from Princetown, and 20 Miles from Brunſwick; lying in a good and plentiful Wheat Country, convenient for either the New-York or Philadelphia Markets. For further Particulars, apply to Henry Woolſey, Eſq; at Penington, Abraham Cotnam, Eſq; at Trenton; or to John, Peter or Iſaac Wikoff, in Philadelphia. tbc 3 m.

TO BE SOLD,

SUNDRY Lots of Ground, of about 10 Acres each, ſome of them very well wooded; they are pleaſantly ſituated, about 4 Miles from the Philadelphia Court-Houſe, on a Road lately laid out and cleared, which leads from the Wiſſahickon, or Plymouth Road, through very level Land, to a Road croſſing from Germantown Road, near Fair Hill Meeting, to Dr. Thomas Bond's Plantation. Two of the Lots front the Wiſſahickon Road, and on one of them there is a Stone Houſe, Kitchen and Barn, with a good Well of Water, and a conſiderable Number of choice bearing Fruit Trees. A Plan of the above Lots may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, will, on viewing the Premiſes, find high Stakes at the ſeveral Corners of the Lots, ſet up to ſhew their Bounds, and may know the Terms of Sale, by applying to TENCH FRANCIS.

Likewiſe ſundry Lots of Ground, ſituated about 12 Miles from Philadelphia, between Whitemarſh Church and Flower Town, on the North Wales Road; each Lot is accommodated with Plenty of Wood for Fencing and Fewel; and on ſome of them there are vaſt Beds of Lime Stone, that may be very eaſily raiſed for the Uſe of Building or Burning. Mr. William Anderſon, at Samuel Morris's Mill, Whitemarſh, will ſhew a Plan of the above Lots, as well as the Outlines of each, to any Perſons who are inclined to purchaſe. The Terms of Sale may be known by applying to

Tbetf. TENCH FRANCIS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Servant Lad, about 20 Years of Age, has about 3 Years and an Half to ſerve, has had the Small-Pox, and is fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. Enquire of BENJAMIN JACKSON, next Door to the London Coffee-houſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Trenton, March 15, 1766.

PURSUANT to an Order of William Morris, and William Clayton, Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hunterdon, upon the Petition of Charles Hoff, of ſaid County, and the major Part in Value of his Creditors, Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid Charles Hoff, that Monday, the 14th Day of April next, is appointed by the ſaid Judges for the ſaid Creditors to meet at the Court-Houſe in Trenton, at 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid Charles Hoff ſhould not aſſign over all his Eſtate and Effects, and be admitted to the Benefit of an Act of this Province of New-Jerſey, lately paſſed at Burlington, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors."

The laſt dying Speech of PATRICK OGILVY, who was tried in the High Court of Juſticiary at Edinburgh, upon the 5th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of Auguſt, 1765, for the alledged crimes of INCEST and MURDER.

I Lieutenant PATRICK OGILVY, brother german to the deceaſed Thomas Ogilvy of Eaſtmill, conſidering myſelf upon the brink of this mortal life into eternity; and as I have but a few hours to live, would chuſe to employ them in the way that would moſt conduce to my eternal happineſs; and though my years be few, and my ſins many, yet I hope, through God's grace, and the interpoſition of my bleſſed Redeemer, that the gates of heaven will not be ſhut upon me, in whatever view I, as a criminal, may be looked on by the generality of mankind; and, I hope, thoſe who beſt knew me, will do me juſtice when I am gone. As to the crimes I am accuſed of, the trial itſelf will ſhow the propenſity of the witneſſes, where civility, and poſſibly folly, are explained into actual guilt; and which poſſibly had the greater effect in making them believed; and of both crimes, for which I am now doomed to ſuffer, I declare my innocence; and that no perſuaſion could ever have made me condeſcend to them.

I freely forgive every perſon concerned in this melancholy affair, and wherein any of them have been faulty to me, I pray God to forgive them.

My Council and Doers have done their duty for me, for which I thank them ſincerely, conſidering the care they have taken of me, and am ſorry it is not in my power to give them a better reward.

The Miniſters of this city have been at great trouble about my eternal ſtate, which I have always gratefully acknowledged, and will do to my laſt breath, for the care they have been pleaſed to take of me: I am ſorry, time being ſo precious now, I have it not in my power to expreſs my gratitude more ſo, for their goodneſs and attendance towards me; and, I hope, their labours in my behalf will not be in vain.

Captain James Robb, and the other keepers of the priſon under him, have alſo ſhewn me great kindneſs ſince my confinement, for which I thank them, and thought it my duty to declare the ſame.

I deſire to die in peace with all men, even my greateſt enemies, begging forgiveneſs to them, as I hope for it from that God in whoſe preſence I am ſoon to appear; hoping for the pardon of my ſins, and entrance into eternal bliſs, through the merits and interceſſion of my Redeemer, to whom I recommend my ſpirit: Come, ſweet Jeſus, come quickly, and receive it.

(Signed) PATRICK OGILVY.

P. S. Mean time I beg leave to clear Mr. John Fenton, of an affair laid to his charge; ſuch as, his being guilty of keeping me from making a confeſſion to the world before I died; this, I hope, will be a warning for the future from ſuch like miſtakes to the world, and hope they'll be ſorry for their falſe ſuſpicion now.

(Signed) PATRICK OGILVY.

Edinburgh Tolbooth, Nov. 12, 1765.

LONDON.

Dec. 5. It is ſaid the Hon. Colonel Iſaac Barre, Member of parliament for Wycombe in Bucks, will ſoon be created a Baronet of Great-Britain.

Dec. 14. 'Tis ſaid that Lord Tyrawly will ſoon go Ambaſſador and Miniſter Plenipotentiary from our Court to that of Portugal, to ſettle all differences that have ſome time ſubſiſted between the Britiſh and Portugueſe ſubjects, relative to commerce and trade.

Dec. 16. The Great Commoner will not be in town till the middle of January; in the mean time he has given his full approbation of the meaſures of the preſent miniſtry, and honours them with his advice on all occaſions.

We are informed that a Member of Parliament, who arrived from Bath on Friday laſt, left Mr. Pitt very well, and in good ſpirits: He propoſes being in town in a few Days, but ſhould he be diſappointed, he will, at all events, be here by the 10th of January. We are likewiſe told the Great Commoner intends to oppoſe Mr. G----e G----e, and his friend, in their ill-concerted ſcheme of the N---h-Am----n ſtamp duty, and that he will ſtand by the colonies in their rights of Charter and Magna Charta.

Dec. 27. They write from Cadiz, that his Catholic Majeſty has ordered the Sieur Duſaulx, of Bayonne, an eminent Machiniſt (an inventor or manager of engines) to go to the Havannah to raiſe the ſhips which, during the ſiege of that place, were ſunk at the entrance of the harbour.

It is ſaid that the Marquis de Croy, Grandee of Spain, and Governor of Mexico, will ſettle, before his departure from England, an amicable intercourſe with our Miniſtry, to be mutually carried on between the commercial part of the two nations in America.

Jan. 1. Friday laſt a Footman, belonging to Major Matthews, ſhot himſelf at his Maſter's houſe, in Dean-ſtreet, and not at Lord Bute's houſe, as mentioned.---The following remark concerning the deceaſed is ſomething ſingular: He entered on his ſervice on a Friday, was born on a Friday, was married on a Friday, his eldeſt and youngeſt ſons were born on a Friday, ſhot himſelf on a Friday, and the undertaker's name is Friday, who has the burying of him, and it is ſaid he will be buried next Friday in Friday-ſtreet.

The following remarkable quotation from that eminent foreigner Monſieur Roſſeau, was introduced in a ſpeech delivered by a Reverend Divine upon the re-election of Mr. Pelham, for the county of Suſſex; and as the obſervation, if juſt, is of the utmoſt importance to the people of this kingdom, we ſhall make no apology for inſerting it.---"The Engliſh imagine they are a "free people, but they are miſtaken; they are only free during "the ſhort time of chooſing their Repreſentatives in Parliament, "and as ſoon as that choice is determined, they almoſt always "become ſlaves again; and they generally make ſo exceeding "bad a uſe of the few tranſitory moments that are given them "of Liberty, that they very richly deſerve to loſe it, and become ſlaves."

It is now ſaid the Cyder-act will be repealed, and that in place of the duties ariſing by that act, will be ſubſtituted that of appointing a duty of 5l. upon a licence, which every attorney will annually be obliged to take out.

Jan. 4. It is computed that upwards of 58,000 l. ſterling have been loſt to the nation ſince the eſtabliſhment of government cutters for the ſuppreſſion of ſmuggling.

It is now ſaid, that the government cutters, appointed to ſuppreſs ſmuggling, are not to be diſcharged his Majeſty's ſervice, but only turned over to the commiſſioners of exciſe and cuſtoms, by which regulation a ſaving will be made of ſeveral thouſand pounds per annum.

We hear that the Eaſt-India Company have received no account of the defeat of their forces in India, or of any of their ſhips being taken, as mentioned in the Leyden gazette, and from thence inſerted in the Engliſh papers.

Thurſday morning a large body of ſailors attended at the Admiralty-office, to know when the prize money for Manilla would be paid.

Application is intended to be made this ſeſſions for an act to encourage the importation of American hard ſoap, which will occaſion a conſiderable fall in the price of candles and tallow.

An order has been received from New-England, to engage a number of perſons, ſkilled in the manufacture of glaſs bottles, to embark for Boſton.

The cauſe of Mr. Wilkes's coming to England is thus related, by thoſe who pretend to know beſt---While the laſt adminiſtration were in office, he was in hopes that whenever his friends ſucceeded, he ſhould have been properly remembered, as it was in their ſupport he riſqued his life, and loſt his liberty, and as the arbitrary and illegal violations of the rights of every Engliſhman, in his caſe, had given them a cauſe to ſtand upon; but now finding his hopes and expectations ill founded, he has determined, of his own accord, and without any invitation whatever, except from his few private and ſincere friends, to return to England, and take his fate.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Auguſtine Prevoſt, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel of the 60th or Royal American regiment of foot, in the room of Henry Bouquet, Eſq; deceaſed.

We hear that ſeveral patriotic gentlemen have lately given orders for mourning rings, to be worn in remembrance of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

Advices from Berlin of the 24th of December, ſay, that his Pruſſian Majeſty, and all the Princes of the blood, returned there in good health, on the 31ſt paſt.

Letters from Peterſburgh adviſe, that there has been a great mortality among the Jew families, ſent out laſt ſummer by the bounty of the Empreſs, to form a ſettlement in the province of Siberia.

It is ſaid, that near one hundred French Proteſtants, from the neighbourhood of Spital-fields, acquainted with the culture of ſilk, and making of wines, are engaged to go and ſettle in in Charleſtown, South-Carolina.

We hear that Colonel Draper will ſhortly ſet out for Madrid, to ſettle the Manilla ranſom.

A number of counterfeit half guineas are now circulating about town. They are of a pale colour, very much bent, and ring well, being the fineſt ſilver double gilt.

Extract of a letter from Warrington, dated December 26.

"On the 26th of October laſt, Martha, the Wife of William Roberts, of Warrington, was delivered of a male child, which was chriſtened Robert. The mother left her room three days after delivery, and waſhed at the pump, and did other houſhold work, until the 6th inſtant, when ſhe was delivered of a female child, which cauſed another chriſtening, and all the parties are now well."

Jan. 6. When the city of London lately preſented the freedom of their reſpectable corporation to his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Brunſwick, one of his attendants, an Aid de Camp, politely told the Lord Mayor, and the other gentlemen of the committee, who went up with the gold box, that they had done more than the whole French army were ever capable of performing, they having made his highneſs change countenance.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Jan. 2.

"On Tueſday laſt, after poſt, his Majeſty's ſhip Phœnix ſailed out of the harbour for Spithead; ſhe is to ſail directly for the coaſt of Guinea; we expect her to be paid daily.

"His Majeſty's frigate Boreas is to ſail for the above coaſt as ſoon as poſſible.

"A travelling Gipſey man, who calls himſelf King of the Gipſeys, has had made for him here a pair of ſilver buckles that weigh one pound and a half, and a ſett of buttons for his coat of two ounces each."

It is ſaid there will be two Lotteries for the preſent year, one in May, and the other in November, it conſiſts of five pound tickets; and the blanks ſunk, in order to make more prizes.

There is now living at a place called Thorncombe, in Devonſhire, one Mrs. Mary Allen, relict of Robert Allen, Carpenter, who is at this preſent time in the 118th year of her age: She enjoys all her ſenſes in perfection, walks to church every Sunday with the aſſiſtance of a ſtick, which is about 200 yards diſtance from her own habitation, can make a ſhirt or ſhift, and read a chapter in the Bible without ſpectacles.

It having been obſerved at Vienna, that an inordinate deſire of becoming rich, led many people to engage in ſeveral enterprizes of different natures at the ſame time, and thereby to run in debt, and very often ruin themſelves, by wading out of their depth; an ordinance is juſt publiſhed there, forbidding all Tradeſmen and Mechanics from quitting their proper buſineſſes, which ought to employ their whole care and attention.

We are informed the exportation of corn will ſoon be prohibited for ſix months: And it is thought the embargo will be general through the kingdom.

They write from Edinburgh, that a large number of iron cannon are now caſting at the new cannon water-manufactory near that city, to be ſhipped for Woolwich, on a contract with the government.

A great number of Commiſſion and Warrant Officers have this week entered into an aſſociation to file a bill in Chancery, in order to receive of their Agents certain ſums of prize money, due for the capture of Pondicherry in the Eaſt-Indies.

We are informed, the introduction of the Britiſh weed Dutbear, in the dying buſineſs, will alone produce a national ſaving of upwards of 30,000 l. ſterling per annum.

We are informed, the ſervants of his late Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick William, are to have their ſalleries continued.

We are told the Miniſtry have received information, that by proper encouragement, the iſland of St. John's in America, may be rendered capable to maintain, of itſelf, 20,000 induſtrious inhabitants.

They write from Cadiz, that an expedition was talked of early in the ſpring, for the eſtabliſhment of a ſettlement and factory on the ſouthern coaſts of Africa, the Havannah Company having offered the Crown a very large ſum of money for an excluſive charter.

Private letters from Madrid ſay, that the Court has agreed to make ſatisfaction for the Engliſh ſhip Friendſhip, Capt. Morgan, ſunk by a Spaniſh guarda-coſta in the Weſt Indies, in caſe it can be proved the ſaid veſſel was not at the time of action, engaged in actual trade with his Catholic Majeſty's ſubjects in America.

WILMINGTON (North-Carolina) Feb. 5.

The trade of this river is at preſent entirely ruined!---Beſides the three veſſels that have been ſeized by the man of war, ſeven others have, within this fortnight paſt, put into our capes; but on hearing of the above mentioned ſeizures, made off for other ports.----This is a ſtroke that muſt be ſenſibly felt by the people of Cape-Fear, as theſe ten veſſels would have carried off a vaſt deal of our tar and turpentine, which, in a few weeks, will be running through our ſtreets.

BOSTON, March 6.

We hear that the principal Inhabitants of this Town are ſubſcribing an Agreement, that they will not purchaſe any LAMB this Seaſon---that they will not buy any Meat of any Butcher that ſhall expoſe Lamb to Sale; and will give all Manner of Diſcountenance to ſuch Butchers for the future.

PORTSMOUTH (New-Hampſhire) March 3.

This Morning, between Two and Three o'Clock, a conſiderable Shock of an Earthquake was felt in this and ſeveral of the neighbouring Towns.

Laſt Thurſday as one Samuel Stevens of New-market, was riding on the Ice near the Upper Ferry, in that Town, the Horſe fell through, by which Means he was unfortunately drowned.

We hear from Falmouth, that a Perſon was lately taken up there for paſſing Counterfeit Dollars.

NEW-LONDON, March 7.

We are informed by a Veſſel from Martinico, that the Inhabitants of St. Domingo have rebelled againſt the French King's Officers, on Account of ſome late extraordinary Duties demanded by the French Crown; and that a Frigate of 36 Guns had ſailed from Martinico, the Middle of December, to ſuppreſs the Rioters, and reſtore Peace to the Town.

We alſo learn by the above Veſſel, that Captain Topping, in a Schooner belonging to Newport, was lately ſeized by the Officers of the Cuſtoms at Martinico, and had his Veſſel condemned for the Breach of the Acts of Trade.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

Monday laſt came up, Capt. Briſon from Holland, but laſt from Dover, in 8 Weeks: A few Days ago, he ſpoke with a Brig from Rhode Iſland bound for South-Carolina, but as it blew hard at the Time, could not learn the Captain's Name: And laſt Thurſday Week he ſpoke with a Schooner from Santa Croix for Salem, 12 Days out, the Maſter of which informed him, that one of our Men of War had turned Pyrates in the Weſt-Indies.

Capt. Smith in the Sloop ----- laſt Saturday Se'nnight, in a violent Gale of Wind, ran aſhore on the South Side of Long Iſland: The veſſel is high and dry, but not bilged, bound from Surrinam, laſt from St. Martin's to this Port.

Upon a ſuppoſition that the Cannon upon the Battery in this City were ſpiked by order of a Lieutenancy, an Effigy was exhibited laſt Thurſday, ſitting upon a piece of ordnance (properly mounted) with a drill conſtructed in ſuch a manner, as to be continually working.---On his breaſt was fixed a paper, on which were the following lines;

I'm deceiv'd by the D--, and left in the Lurch,
And am forc'd to do Penance, tho' not in the C----

After it appeared in the principal ſtreets, attended by many thouſand ſpectators, (although it rained great part of the time) it was carried to the Common, where a fire was immediately made, and the whole conſumed by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, amidſt the acclamations of the multitude, who diſperſed immediately after. The frolick was conducted with ſuch order and decorum, that no perſon ſuſtained the leaſt damage.

N. B. The public are deſired to take notice, that the Cannon ſtill remain ſpiked; and it is expected that no further hint will be neceſſary.

March 13. We hear from New-Rochelle, in Weſt-Cheſter County, that a Negroe Woman, belonging to Mrs. Rodman of that Place, was laſt Week delivered of a Negroe Child, after which ſhe continued as well as Women in her Circumſtances generally are, for 3 or 4 Days, when ſhe was taken in Labour again, and delivered of a Mulattoe Child.

The Sons of Liberty in Charles-Town, South-Carolina, are come to a reſolution, that no rice ſhall be ſuffered to be ſent from that port to Georgia, as the inhabitants of that province have tamely received the Stamps.---This reſolution, if adhered to, will greatly diſtreſs them, as there is at this time in that province (Georgia) not leſs than eighty ſail, a great part of them chartered veſſels, and now lying on high demurrage, without any thing to load them.

At a meeting of the Sons of Liberty there, information was given that a ſchooner, loaded with rice for Georgia, had ſtolen down in the night, but had not got to ſea, on which they ſummoned the owner and maſter, and obliged them to bring her up again, and diſcharge it.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

The HALIFAX PACKET, with the January Mail, is arrived at New-York, by which we have the following Letter from London, dated January 18, 1766.

"AS we expect the Packet will ſail before the Determination of Parliament on American Affairs, we forward this to Falmouth, for our Friends to know the preſent State thereof, at this critical Juncture, tho' the Time will not permit us to be ſo particular as could be wiſhed. Never was an Affair agitated in the Britiſh Parliament with more Zeal by the Advocates on each Side; or one which, by the many delicate concomitant Circumſtances, made the Iſſue more uncertain. Before the Meeting of the Houſe, the Idea of the Authority of Parliament appeared ſo prevalent in the Minds even of thoſe who, it was well known, are warmly attached to America, that it was impoſſible to ſay how far thoſe Ideas might become the general Voice of the Houſe; and the more ſo, as it was uncertain what Part Mr. PITT would take in the Affair; which, on his Appearance, was cleared up, by a Speech of an Hour and a Quarter, ſetting forth, that his Duty to his King and Country brought him there, to declare his Opinion, that the Stamp Act was the moſt impolitic, the moſt oppreſſive, the moſt unjuſt and illegal, that ever paſſed that Houſe. His chief Reaſons were, that an inſignificant Acquiſition to the Treaſury, could never be ſet in Competition with the great Benefits accruing to this Country from the Trade with its Colonies; and therefore every Encouragement ought to be given for the greateſt Extenſion of it.----That if the Parliament had a Right to raiſe internal Taxes in the Colonies, the Purſe of every Man there was at the Command of every Miniſter.----That the Colonies were not repreſented, and therefore the Parliament had no Power of internal Taxation.----On the other Hand, he very much condemned and diſapproved the Behaviour of the Coloniſts, adding, that if, by their Conduct hereafter, it appeared they were wanting in Duty to the Mother Country, he would be one to ſell his Property, and embark on board a Man of War, to bring them to a due Senſe thereof.----And then concluding, that the only proper Meaſure to be purſued on the preſent Occaſion, was, as ſoon as poſſible, to repeal the whole Act; and thereby, as far as practicable, to bury in Oblivion, that which alienated the Affections of the Children from their Parent, &c.

"This Speech was anſwered by George Grenville, in Juſtification of his Conduct, and replied to by Mr. PITT, with much Acrimony on both Sides; and the 28th Inſtant was fixed for a full Diſcuſſion of the Matter.-------Petitions from London, Briſtol, and many corporate manufacturing Towns, were Yeſterday preſented, but as yet none from the Colonies."

[Our other Advices muſt be deferred till next Week.]

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SIR,

By inſerting the underneath in your Gazette, you will oblige many of your Readers.

AT a Court held for Accomack County, in Virginia, February 25, 1766, ſundry Perſons having ſuits depending, made Application to the Juſtices, to have Juſtice adminiſtred to them, without any longer Delay. The Court thereupon called for the Officers of the Court, to carry on their reſpective Departments as formerly, declaring, that inaſmuch as the Act of Parliament, commonly called The Stamp Act, was univerſally known to be framed by a legiſlative Body, none of whom were either choſen by the Colony, or can poſſibly repreſent them; and the Colony having a complete and excluſive legiſlative Authority, for all the Purpoſes of internal Taxation, by their Repreſentatives met in General Aſſembly: For theſe Reaſons the Court declared they would pay no Regard to that Act; but that the Clerk and Attornies might carry on all Court Buſineſs, as uſual, under the Sanction of the Court's Order, without any Regard to Fines or Penalties; and that any Attorney, neglecting to carry on his Buſineſs in Court, under Pretence of wanting Stamps, ſhould have his Suits diſmiſſed. Which Declaration the Court ordered to be entered upon Record."

You may alſo aſſure the Publick, that in Worceſter County, Maryland, on the Firſt Monday in March, the Juſtices of that Court went on with all Manner of Buſineſs, as uſual.

In a Letter from Virginia, dated the Third Inſtant, it is ſaid, that a Gentleman in London (an eminent Merchant, and a Member of Parliament) had wrote his Friend, that it was his real Opinion the Stamp Law would be repealed; and that the preſent worthy Miniſtry have the Intereſt of America much at Heart.

On Wedneſday, the 12th Inſtant, at an Election held at Cheſter (by Virtue of a Writ from his Honour the GOVERNOR) JOHN MINSHALL, Eſq; was elected a Repreſentative for that County, in the Room of JOHN FAIRLAMB, Eſq; lately deceaſed; a Gentleman who, in his Life-time, was deſervedly beloved and reſpected by all that knew him, for his humane, benevolent and truly patriotic Diſpoſition, and by whoſe Death, the Public were deprived of one of its moſt uſeful and valuable Members, his Family a tender and affectionate Huſband and Parent, and his intimate Acquaintance a ſincere, warm and diſintereſted Friend.

By Captain Lyon, from Coracoa, there is Advice that Captain Roſs, in a Schooner from this Port, arrived there, but had ſailed again to Leeward.

Captain Marſhall, from South Carolina, in 8 Days, adviſes, that the Stamps were uſed in Georgia for the Shipping, which ſo enraged the People of Carolina, that they were reſolved not to ſend them any Rice, &c. and had obliged ſeveral Schooners that

were loaded with Rice for that Colony, to unload their Cargoes again.----Two Days before he ſailed, Captain Schermerhorn arrived there from New-York, having been out 20 Days.

Monday laſt Captain Alexander arrived here from St. Chriſtophers; by him we learn, that the Stamp-Maſter for that Iſland had gone to Nevis, and that ſome Perſons there had procured Stamps from him for their Deeds, not thinking themſelves ſecure without them.----On the 13th Inſtant, a little to the Northward of Cape May, he ſpoke a Brig, belonging to South Carolina, from Antigua; and a new Ship from Londonderry, both bound in here. He alſo ſpoke Captain Ferguſon, in a Brig, belonging to Belfaſt, bound from Madeira to New-York, who had been out 10 Weeks, and was in Want of ſome Neceſſaries, which he ſpared him.----Two Ships, with Pilots on board, were attempting to get into the Capes laſt Friday, but blown off.

Captain Addaley, from Providence, on the 7th Inſtant, in Lat. 32:49, Long. 76: 3, ſpoke Captain Campbell, bound from that Iſland for this Place. By him we are informed, that two Sloops, bound from Rhode-Iſland for South-Carolina, had put in there, in Diſtreſs, having been out 60 Days.---That Captain Robinſon, of and from Bermuda for Charleſtown, after being 36 Days out, had alſo put in there in Diſtreſs, having ſprung a Leak, and ſplit his Sails all to Pieces.----And that Captain O'Neall, in a Brig from this Port for Liſbon, having ſprung a Leak, put into Providence, the Beginning of December, to refit, and ſailed about the 20th of laſt Month for South Carolina, to get Hands to proceed on his Voyage.

Captain Webley, from New-Caſtle, on the 4th Inſtant, in Lat. 32, Long. 56, ſpoke the Ship Marquis of Rockingham, Captain Hamilton, from Piſcataqua, bound for Jamaica, out 13 Days, all well.---On Tueſday, the 11th, about 30 Leagues from the Capes of Virginia, ſpoke a Sloop for Barbados, and a Snow for the Grenades, both from Virginia; there was another Sloop in Company, but he does not know who ſhe was, or where bound.---And on Thurſday laſt, off our Capes, ſpoke a Brig from Dublin, bound to Maryland, out 7 Weeks, all well.

Captain Stiles, from South-Carolina, on Sunday laſt ſpoke a ſmall new Schooner, Captain Laſheils, from Maryland to Barbados.

Arrived at Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, Captain Hatch, from Boſton; Captain Cathcart, from Newbury; Captain Dempſey, from New-York; and Captain Maſon, from Philadelphia.

One Night laſt Week, two Blank Stamps, for the Clearance of a Veſſel, and a ſtamped Bill of Lading, were burnt at the Coffee-Houſe, in the Preſence of a full Company, who teſtified their Approbation, by giving three Huzza's.

On Saturday laſt, as one Jacob Pryſh, a Servant of the Widow Whitman of Plymouth, in this County, was going to ſet the Boulting Geers of the Mill to work, he was catched by the Cog Wheel, and thrown into the Cog Pit, by which he was ſo badly hurt in his Head, that he died immediately.

CHRISTIAN ALBERGER, Butcher in the Northern Liberties, hereby gives Notice, that on Saturday, the Twenty-ſecond of this inſtant March, there will be for Sale, at his Stall, in this Market, No. 25, one of the largeſt and fateſt Oxen, ever ſeen in this Place: And that on the Twenty-ninth Day of the ſame Month, he will have to diſpoſe of, another Ox, equally large and fat. The Oxen were bought of Mr. John Smith, over Schuylkill.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Philadelphia, Inward Entries.

Schooner Pitt, S. Williams, from Jamaica. Sloop Succeſs, T. Matthew, Schooner Leopard, T. Church, Sloop America, J. Gorham, and Sloop Swallow, P. Gorham, Boſton. Sloop Hunter, A. Goodwin, and Sloop Eagle, W. Connor, N. Carolina. Sloop Burk, A. Burrows, R. Iſland. Brig Greyhound, C. Alexander, St. Kitts. Sloop Endeavour, G. Ellis, N. York. Brig Belfaſt Packet, A. Faries, N. Caſtle, on Tyne. Schooner Polly, W. Marſhall, S. Carolina. Sloop Two Brothers, A. Addaley, N. Providence. Schooner Charming Nancy, J. Mahony, Halifax. Schooner Ailcey, A. Stockly, from Virginia.

OUTWARDS. Brig John, W. Mountford, and Sloop Sally, J. Allen, for Antigua. Brig Tryal, J. Wilſon, Penſacola. Schooner Pitt, S. Williams, Grenades. Sloop Swallow, P. Gorham, for Boſton.

CLEARED. Schooner Betſy, C. Sampſon, to Halifax. Ship Dragon, R. Hog, and Sloop Lloyd, T. Rodgers, Jamaica. Sloop Three Friends, T. Parker, Boſton. Schooner Betſy, J. Woods, St. Euſtatia. Sloop Sally and Betſy, D. Irwin, N. Carolina. Brig Polly, T. Flint, and Sloop Rachel, J. Bolitho, Antigua. Sloop Rebecca and Sally, S. Prudden, St. Chriſtophers. Ship Alexander, L. Brown, Liſbon. Schooner Dolphin, R. Coffin, Sloop Eliſabeth, G. Coffin, and Sloop Delaware, S. Starbuck, Nantucket. Brig Charles-Town Packet, T. Eaſtwick, to South-Carolina.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet (Price 1 s. 6 d.) the following Laws, viz.

AN Act to repeal the Act, intituled, "An Act to enable the Inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaſter, in the County of Lancaſter, to raiſe Money on themſelves, for ſupporting a Nightly Watch in the ſaid Borough, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned."

An Act to prolong the Time limited for drawing the Lottery inſtituted and directed to be drawn in and by Virtue of an Act, intituled, "An Act for raiſing, by Way of Lottery, the Sum of Three Thouſand and Three Pounds, Fifteen Shillings," &c.

An Act directing the Choice of Inſpectors, and for holding the General Elections in this Province.

An Act for the better Employment, Relief and Support, of the Poor, within the City of Philadelphia, the Diſtrict of Southwark, the Townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, and the Northern Liberties.

A Supplement to the Act, intituled, An Act to continue an Act, intituled, "An Act for regulating and continuing the Nightly Watch, and enlightening the Streets, Lanes and Alleys, of the City of Philadelphia," &c.

An Act to prevent cutting or damaging the Ropes uſed by the Ferrymen on Schuylkill, or elſewhere, within this Province.

An Act to prevent the Deſtruction of ſmall Rock-Fiſh, and the taking Oyſters, and bringing them into this Province, out of Seaſon.

An Act for appointing Wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, and for the regulating Pilots plying in the River and Bay of Delaware, and the Price of Pilotage to and from the ſaid Port.

A Supplement to the Act, intituled, A Supplement to the Act, intituled, "An Act for regulating, pitching, paving and cleanſing the Highways, Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, of the City of Philadelphia," &c.

A Supplement to the Act, intituled, A Supplement to the Act, intituled, "An Act for erecting a Light Houſe at the Mouth of the Bay of Delaware, at or near Cape Henlopen," &c.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1766.

THOSE Gentlemen, on the Weſtern Shore of Maryland, who are indebted to the late Partnerſhip of FRANKLIN and HALL, for the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, are hereby requeſted to pay their reſpective Ballances to Mr. WILLIAM GOODWIN, of Baltimore Town, who is now furniſhed with the different Accounts, and properly impowered to receive the Money, and give Diſcharges for the ſame.

ANCHORS,

Manufactured in AMERICA, to be ſold by

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge,

AT a Halfpenny a Pound cheaper than any other Perſon can, or will, ſell at in this City,----By giving timely Notice, he undertakes to ſupply any Merchant, or other Perſon, with Anchors of any Dimenſion, from One to Twenty-five Hundred Weight, on the above Terms.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by DAVID HALL, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia (Price One Shilling.)

THE IMPORTANCE of the Colonies of NORTH-AMERICA, and the INTEREST of GREAT-BRITAIN, with Regard to them, conſidered; together with Remarks on the STAMP DUTY.

Lo! ſwarming o'er the new diſcover'd World,
Gay Colonies extend; the calm Retreat
Of undeſerv'd Diſtreſs.----------
--------Bound by ſacred Freedom, firm they riſe;
Of Britain's Empire the Support and Strength.

THOMSON.

By NICHOLAS RAY, now of London; a Native, and formerly a Citizen, of New-York.

N. B. As this great Friend to the Colonies, and moſt generous and publick-ſpirited Author, has ordered the above mentioned Pamphlet to be printed at his Expence, and the whole Sale of it to be applied to the Uſe of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Agriculture, in New-York; it is not doubted but the Inhabitants of this Province will ſhew a noble Spirit (as uſual in ſuch Caſes) in promoting its Sale.

BEST GLOUCESTER CHEESE, and ſome CLOUT LEATHER, ſuitable for Fire Buckets, Pump Boxes, &c. to be ſold by JAMES BRINGHURST, in Front-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet. ⊕

ON the Night of the 16th Inſtant, were ſtolen, or broke out of the Stable of the Seven Stars Tavern, on Whitemarſh Road, a large black Horſe, fifteen Hands and one Inch high, paces very faſt. And a ſmall Cheſtnut coloured Mare, with three white Feet, a bald Face, and is Cat-hammed; they are both old. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and brings them to WILLIAM ALLEN's, in Philadelphia, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward for each, beſides reaſonable Charges. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Fairlamb, late of Middletown, in the County of Cheſter, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their Accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid, by HENRY HALE GRAHAM, and FREDERICK FAIRLAMB, Executors.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately,

A Valuable Plantation, in Blockley Townſhip, Philadelphia County, containing near 300 Acres of clear Land, the whole under good Fence, and well divided, with Water in every Field, a large bearing Orchard, that has produced near 100 Hogſheads of Cyder a Year, Meadowing, and other very good Conveniences to accommodate a compleat Farm, diſtant five Miles from Philadelphia. For Terms enquire of GEORGE GRAY, at the Lower Ferry, on Schuylkill; who hath ſome good clean Hemp-ſeed to ſell, very reaſonably.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in Darby Townſhip, Cheſter County, about the 25th of December laſt, two Mares; one black, 8 or 9 Years old, 14 Hands high, has a Blaze and Snip, two white Feet, no Brand nor Ear-mark, appears to be heavy with Fole. The other a ſorrel, 13 Hands and a Half high, 3 Years old paſt, has a large Blaze, ſhod before, no Brand nor Ear-mark. The Owner, or Owners, are deſired to come and prove their Property, pay Charges, and take them away.

8 WILLIAM GARRETT.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON Tueſday, the 13th of May next, will be run for, on the Race Ground, in the City of Annapolis, to be made four Mile Heats, as near as the Ground will allow, A Purſe of Fifty Piſtoles, free for any Horſe, Mare or Gelding, on the following Terms.

Every Horſe, Mare or Gelding, that runs for the ſaid Purſe, ſhall, if riſing four Years old next Graſs, carry eight Stone (Saddle and Bridle included) if five, eight Stone and ten Pounds; if ſix, nine Stone and ſix Pounds; and aged, ten Stone.

And on the Day following, on the ſame Ground, and upon the ſame Conditions, will be run for, a Purſe of Thirty Piſtoles, by any Number of Horſes, Mares or Geldings, the winning Horſe the preceding Day only excepted.

Every Perſon that puts in a Horſe, Mare or Gelding, for the ſaid Purſe, ſhall enter the ſame with Mr. Jonas Green, on the Saturday preceding the Race; and for the ſecond Day, on the Monday; with whom he ſhall leave ſatisfactory Vouchers of his or her Age, and at the ſame time ſhall pay Two Piſtoles Entrance, or Half that Sum, if a Subſcriber, for the firſt Day; and One Guinea for the ſecond Day, or Half that Sum, if a Subſcriber.

The Time of ſtarting will be between One and Three o' Clock in the Afternoon. Judges will be appointed to determine all Diſputes that may ariſe.

EIGHTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber living in Blockley, the latter End of October laſt, a Scotch Servant Man, named Robert Hamilton, by Trade a Shoemaker, ſays he is about 30 Years of Age, but appears to be older, is of a low Stature, and very ill-natured; had not been in the Country a Month. Likewiſe two others went off the 12th inſt. March, one an Iriſhman, named Richard Shee, by Trade a Baker, but has been on board a Man of War; he is a chunky Man, 26 Years of Age; had on, when he went away, a green Jacket, blue Cloth Breeches, Check Shirt, and has black Hair; the other named James Thomas, born at Bath, in England, by Trade a Baker; took with him a green Jacket, Leather Breeches, patched with Cloth, a Thickſet Coat and Waiſtcoat, two Check Shirts, and one white; has long blackiſh Hair, about 5 Feet high, and 20 Years of Age. Whoever takes and ſecures the above Servants, ſo as their Maſter may have them again, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in Proportion for as many as ſhall be taken, paid by JOSEPH MITCHELL, of Blockly, or ABRAHAM MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, Merchant. *

WHEREAS the Partnerſhip of BARTRAM and LENNOX will ſoon expire, they therefore requeſt their Cuſtomers in general, that are indebted to them, to ſettle their Accounts as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe Perſons in particular, whoſe Accounts have been due for Twelve Months and upwards, are deſired immediately to diſcharge the ſame, and prevent further Trouble.

As ſaid BARTRAM and LENNOX intend to bring their Affairs within as narrow Limits as poſſible, they will, for that Purpoſe, ſell off their Stock on Hand (Wholeſale and Retail, for ready Money, on the very loweſt Terms, at their Shop, the firſt Door from the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet in Second-ſtreet) conſiſting of a large, neat and general Aſſortment of Goods, imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Glaſgow; amongſt which are,

Fine, ſuper and ſuperfine broadcloths and forreſt ditto, rattinets, ſhaloons and other trimmings, a large quantity of 3 qr. 7 8ths, yd. wd. and yd. and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, 7 8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens and hollands; Iriſh, Ruſſia, houſewife and German ſheetings, half yd. 5 8ths, 3 qr. 7-8ths and yd. wd. Scots carpeting, pluſh and Scots carpets of different ſizes, bedſide and table ditto, kenting and check handkerchiefs, plain, figured, ſtriped and flowered ſilk gauzes, a large aſſortment of brown, olive, light and dark cloth colours, green, ſtraw and plumb coloured mantuas, pelongs, Perſians, Engliſh ſattins, paduaſoys and taffeties, 6 qr. muſlins and humhums, 7-8ths and yd. wd. cambricks and lawns, Barcelona, bandanoe, romal and other ſilk handkerchiefs, mens black Barcelona neckcloths, mens and womens worſted, thread, cotton and ſilk hoſe, mens and womens gloves and mitts, dark, light and pompadour ground cottons, calicoes and chints, ſilk and oil-cloth umbrelloes, a neat aſſortment of paintings on glaſs, and others of landſkips, perſpectives, fruits, and other ſubjects, a compleat ſett of views, with a glaſs, and ſome metzotinto prints, a large variety of the beſt Roman tortoiſeſhell, round and ſquare japanned waiters, ſervers and bread baſkets, ſhoemakers hammers, knives and tacks, handſaws, an aſſortment of cutlery, jewellery.

College of Philadelphia, March 6, 1766.

WHEREAS JOHN SARGENT, Eſq; Merchant in London, and Member of Parliament, hath preſented to this College two GOLD MEDALS; one to be given for the "beſt CLASSICAL Performance, at a public COMMENCE-"MENT;" and the other for the beſt "ENGLISH ESSAY, or Diſcourſe," on the "reciprocal Advantages of a perpetual UNION "between GREAT-BRITAIN and her AMERICAN COLO-"NIES;"

Notice is hereby given, by Order of the TRUSTEES, that both thoſe MEDALS will be diſpoſed of at the enſuing COMMENCEMENT in May; the former for the beſt LATIN Performance, on a CLASSICAL SUBJECT, by any of the young Gentlemen who are then to receive their BACHELOR's Degree; and the latter for the beſt "ENGLISH ESSAY," by any of thoſe who have received any Degree, or Part of their Education, in this College. And as the Subject propoſed for this MEDAL, viz. "The reciprocal Advantages of a perpetual UNION between "GREAT-BRITAIN and her AMERICAN COLONIES," is one of the moſt important which can at this Time employ the Pen of the Patriot or Scholar; and as it is thus left open for all thoſe who have had any Connection with this College, either as Students or Graduates, it is hoped, for the Honour of the Seminary, as well as their own, they will nobly exert themſelves on a Subject ſo truly animating, which may be treated in a Manner alike intereſting and pleaſing to good Men, both here and in the Mother Country.

Each Candidate for either of thoſe Medals is deſired to prefix ſome Motto, and a Mark or Device to his Performance, and ſeal it up, without his Name, under a ſeparate Cover. He is then to write his Name, and put it under another ſealed Cover; writing on the Back of this Cover the ſame Motto, and Mark or Device, which he has prefixed to his Performance.

The utmoſt Impartiality and Candor will be obſerved by the Truſtees and Maſters in examining the ſeveral Performances, without opening any of the Covers that contain the Names, till it is firſt determined which of the Performances is entitled to the reſpective Medals. And then only thoſe two Covers will be opened, on which the Mottos are written that direct to the Names of the Perſons entitled to the Prizes; unleſs (as it is hoped) ſeveral other Performances ſhould be ſo good, that it might be wiſhed MEDALS could be beſtowed for all of them; in which Caſe, the Names belonging to thoſe Performances may be uncovered alſo, in order to pay them ſome Mark of Reſpect at the Commencement, or publiſh their Pieces, as may be thought beſt. But it may be depended upon, that none of the Names belonging to any of the Performances, except thoſe judged worthy of the above public Notice, will be uncovered, or any Way expoſed; ſo that no Perſon need be diſcouraged from uſing his beſt Endeavours.

The two Medals will be given in public at the Commencement, and the Perſons who ſhall be entitled to them, may either deliver their own Compoſitions, or, ſhould they decline this, they may have ſome other Perſon appointed to do that Service for them.

The ſeveral Candidates are deſired to ſend their Compoſitions and Names, covered and ſealed as aforeſaid, to the Subſcriber, on or before the 8th Day of May, after which none will be received.

Signed by Order of the TRUSTEES,

WILLIAM SMITH, Secy. and Provoſt Coll. Philada.

Chriſt-Church School-Houſe, March 20, 1766.

THIS being public Evening at ſaid School, Notice is hereby given, that on the ſucceeding Thurſday there will be no public Evening held, but on Good Friday, there will be a ſolemn Lecture read by one of the Pupils, and an Hymn performed, ſuitable to the Solemnity of Eaſter. No Perſons to be admitted without Tickets, which may be had at the School, any time before that Evening, gratis. And as the Seaſon is ſo far advanced, as to render the finiſhing the LECTURE ON HEADS impracticable, if continued but once a Week, it is propoſed to have three public Evenings in Eaſter Week, viz. Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, by which Means thoſe who have not yet attended, may have an Opportunity of ſeeing the whole exhibited. Tickets as uſual, at One Shilling each. ⊕

N. B. Evening School, for the Reception of Ladies, commences the 7th of April. For Terms apply at ſaid School.

To be SOLD, on Tueſday, the 6th Day of May next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Lancaſter,

TWO Valuable Tracts of Land, ſituated in Paxton Townſhip, Lancaſter County, both of them on the Eaſt Side of Saſquehannah River; one of them contains 242 Acres, with the uſual Allowance for Roads, has a ſmall Tenement, and Orchard thereon, with a large Piece of fine Meadow Ground. The other Tract joins the above, and contains 262 Acres, has a Meſſuage, Barn, and valuable Saw-mill thereon erected, on a good Stream of Water, with a conſiderable Tract of Meadow Ground. The Purchaſer, paying Half the Purchaſe Money, may have a Year's Credit for the other Half, paying Intereſt, and giving Security for the ſame. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame before, may apply to JOHN ROSS, Eſq; in Philadelphia, and know the Terms. The above Land late the Property of William Clinton, deceaſed; taken in Execution, and are to be ſold by

JOHN BARR, Sheriff.

STRAYED or decoyed away, the ſecond Inſtant, from Doctor Græme's, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, a young white Pointer Bitch, with large pale brown Spots on her Back and Sides, long hanging Ears, her Head and Tail of a light brown Colour. Whoever takes up ſaid Bitch, and brings her to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward. JAMES YOUNG. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 11th of July laſt, from the Subſcriber (their Bail) living near New-Caſtle, the two following Perſons, viz. a certain James Carſon, a Weaver by Trade, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, of a fair Complexion; had on when he went away, a coarſe Country mixed Cloth Jacket, Buckſkin Breeches, white ribbed Linen Stockings, and a coarſe Shirt. He is ſuppoſed to be gone towards Carliſle. Alſo a certain Archibald M'Vaugh, about five Feet ſix Inches high, has ſtrait Hair, and ſquints much with both Eyes: Had on when he went away, a black Calimancoe Jacket, without Sleeves, and a coarſe Shirt and Trowſers; he ſerved his Time about Pequea-creek, and is ſuppoſed to be gone that Way. Likewiſe went away on the 12th of March inſtant, a certain James Cannon, a Weaver by Trade, but may paſs for a Sailor; had on a new Felt Hat, a coarſe Blanket Jacket, with Leather Buttons, coarſe Shirt, and old Trowſers, and white Yarn Stockings. He is an Iriſhman, and has the Brogue on his Tongue, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above Perſons in any of His Majeſty's Goals, and gives Notice thereof in the publick Papers, ſo that the Subſcriber may get them again, ſhall have Forty Shillings for Carſon, and for M'Vaugh and Cannon Thirty Shillings each, paid by me SAMUEL RUTH. †

TO BE SOLD by

PHILIP BENEZET,

In Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Likewiſe beſt large Turkey Figs, in ſmall Caſks, at Six pence per Pound; Currants in Caſks, at Six-pence per Pound; Raiſins in Ditto, at Eight-pence; beſt ſhell'd Almonds at One-and-twenty-pence per Pound, &c. 6 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE Man, and Negroe Woman; they have had the Small-Pox, and are very handy for Family or Plantation Work. Enquire of the Printer. 8

To be SOLD by

COXE and FURMAN,

BEST Claret and Fontiniac in Bottles, Burlington Pork, in Barrels and Half Barrels, ſalt petred and common Hams, Bar Iron, made of Andover Pigs, Albany Peas, &c. ¶ a M.

To cover MARES the enſuing Seaſon,
At Mr. ROBERT RHEA's, in Freehold, near Monmouth Court-Houſe, Eaſt New-Jerſey, at THREE POUNDS, Jerſey Proclamation for each Mare,
The famous black HORSE, called
F R E D E R I C K,
Imported two Years ago from ENGLAND.

HE is full 15 hands high, and is allowed by good Judges, to be the moſt complete made Horſe in America.---He was got by a Son of Hobgoblin, out of Lord Godolphin's Golden Lock Mare. His Dam was the famous Fire-Tail Mare, belonging to Mr. William Croffts, of Suffolk. Good Paſture for Mares, and proper Care taken of them, at one Shilling and Six-pence per Week.

N. B. As ſundry Perſons in Pennſylvania have expreſſed a Deſire of ſending Mares to ſaid Horſe, if they could have convenient Opportunity; theſe are to inform them, or any others, that will bring their Mares to Philadelphia by the firſt Day of May, that they ſhall be ſent down to the Horſe, without any Expence to them, more than the Ferriages and Grain upon the Road; and when they have done with the Horſe, ſhall be returned to Philadelphia again in the ſame Manner, accidents excepted, by applying to John Rhea, in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King Tavern. Tbc 3 M.

To be SOLD or LETT,

A Plantation, ſituate in Springfield, Cheſter County, Pennſylvania, diſtant 11 Miles from Philadelphia, containing 142 Acres of good Corn and Paſture Land; one Half of which is cleared, the remaining Part remarkably well timbered, and the whole well watered, on which is a young Orchard of 100 Apple-trees, a ſufficient Quantity of Meadow may be made and watered, at a ſmall Expence; the Buildings tolerably good. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the above deſcribed Premiſes, may receive further Information, and know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Second ſtreet, Philadelphia. JAMES CARTER.

N. B. The above Plantation may be entered on immediately, is near a public Road, in a pleaſant Part of the Country, and about five Miles from Cheſter on Delaware.

STRAYED away from Benjamin Wilper, of Philadelphia, Butcher, a roan Horſe, 14 Hands high, between five and ſix Years old, ſhod all round, has a ſhort thick ſwitch Tail, his Mane pretty long and ſquare. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the Owner, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by BENJAMIN WILPER.

Petapico River, Maryland, March 7, 1766.

RUN away from the Baltimore Iron-works, a Convict Servant Man, named John Chriſtopher Cloauſs, a Pruſſian born, ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh, and liſps a little; was brought up to Phyſic, which he practiſed here a Year; he is a genteel Perſon in Behaviour, having a good Addreſs; he is a ſmall Man, dark Complexion, black Eyes, and wears his own (not very long) black Hair: Had on, and took with him, an old Caſtor Hat, two Check Shirts, an old lapelled blue Cloth Coat, with a bliniſh Velvet Collar, an old dark coloured Ruſſia Drab Coat and Jacket, coarſe Cloth Breeches, all which have Braſs Buttons; two Pair Worſted Stockings, Country made Shoes, and Braſs Buckles, and an old light coloured great Coat. He alſo took with him a white Mare, near 14 Hands high, and an old Saddle. He has been to the Northward and Southward of theſe Colonies, in Men of War, and Letter of Marque Ships, having been in the Engliſh Sea Service near nine Years. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, (with or without the Mare) ſo as the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, from JOHN WELSH.

N. B. He has a Caſe of Surgeons Inſtruments with him.

RUN away from the Subſcribers, living near Thornton's Gap, in Culpepper County, Virginia, two Dutch Servant Men; one named Godfrey Nather, about five Feet ſix Inches high, a chunkey fat Man, has a large full Face, and black Hair: Had on when he went away, a cloſe blue Coat, with Metal Buttons, Leather Breeches, ſundry Stockings, and a Waiſtcoat. The other named George Metzner, a middle ſized Man, of a lively briſk Gait, about five Feet ſix Inches high: Had on when he went away, a whitiſh Coat, with Metal Buttons, Leather Breeches, and Stockings and Jackets of ſundry Kinds; they have been about a Year and an Half in the Country, and ſpeak but indifferent Engliſh. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servants, and brings them to Chriſtopher Crawford, in Lancaſter, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward for each; or if brought home to their Maſters Five Pounds for each, and reaſonable Charges, paid by PHILIP JACOB IRION, and JACOB SLOSSER, and Co. of the Pot-Aſh Trade.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from his Bail, a certain John Hilt, by Trade a Brickmaker, and ſerved his Time with one Coates, in Philadelphia; he is a Dutch Man, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a ſandy Complexion, has loſt one of his Fingers by the Shot of a Gun, cloſe by his Hand, talks but midling, or rather bad Engliſh, is not very talkative, but is remarkably ſtupid when in liquor, of which he is very fond. A Woman went with him, and it is likely they will paſs for Man and Wife; had on, a large ſtamped Calicoe Gown, red Cloak, a bold or rather impudent Look. Said John Hilt's Cloathing much like a Sailor, ſome of which are as follows, viz. a Jacket, with Coat Sleeves, Yorkſhire Plains, one Ditto lappelled, one Ditto Ratteen, all with Metal Buttons, round Copper Buckles, and frequently wears Pettiecoat or Sailors Trowſers in the Seaſon. Whoever ſecures ſaid John Hilt in any Goal, in this Province, or elſewhere, giving the Subſcribers Notice, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by SAMUEL REYNOLDS, JAMES ROWAN, HANNAH FLOWER.

Trenton, March 10, 1766.

WHEREAS William Morris, and William Clayton, Eſquires, two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, for the County of Hunterdon, and Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for the ſaid County, have granted the Requeſt of a Petition and Recommendation of Robert Taylor, jun. and Samuel Smith, and the major Part in Value of the Creditors of the ſaid Robert Taylor, jun. and Samuel Smith; this is to give Notice, that the ſaid Judges have appointed Wedneſday, the 2d Day of April next, for the Creditors of the ſaid Robert Taylor, and Samuel Smith, to appear at Trenton, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon of the ſaid 2d of April, and ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid Debtors Eſtates ſhould not be aſſigned, and they diſcharged, according to Law.

Mr. JAMES RAMSEY,

WHO came from the County of Armagh, in the North of Ireland, to this Country, Ten or Twelve Yearrs ſince, and ſettled at Little Britain, in Lancaſter County, Pennſylvania, where he uſually had his Letters directed to the Care of Samuel Scott, Eſq; a Magiſtrate for ſaid County, from which Place the ſaid Ramſey removed to ſome Part of the Jerſeys about a Year ago; will hear of ſomething much to his Advantage by applying perſonally to Mr. William Gilliland, Merchant in New-York; the ſooner he applies, the better for him.

New-York, Jan. 7th 1766.

CAME to the Plantation of Mary Morgan, living in Hill-town Townſhip, Bucks County, ſix ſtray Sheep, laſt June, two Weathers, and four Ewes. The Owners are deſired to come and prove their Property, pay Charges, and take them away.

Notice is hereby given to the PUBLIC,

THAT at Bethlehem, in Northampton County, the Mills for rubbing Hemp, ſtamping Millet, and preſſing Oil, are done and ſet at work already. The Hemp is not rubbed with a Pumiceſtone in the common Way, that being attended with many Dangers; but it is ſtamped in a particular Manner, and becomes pliabler and fitter than with the Stone. In the Oil Mill every one may alſo have his Flaxſeed cleanſed. The Mills for Groats, peeled Barley, Oatmeal and Spelt, will alſo be finiſhed this Summer, and ſet to work in July or Auguſt next. The further Particulars may be enquired at the ſaid Bethlehem, by JOHN ARBO.

TO be SOLD, by way of publick Vendue, on the 24th of this inſtant March, the Plantation lately belonging to John Dickſon, of Mill-creek Hundred, New-caſtle County, deceaſed, containing 349 Acres, between 30 and 40 Acres of which are good Meadow, well watered, and more may be made, the Up-land good for Grain and Paſture, and is well watered, with a good Orchard, Brick Houſe, and other Out-houſes thereon, with a large new Frame Barn, 63 by 35 Feet, with commodious Stables under it, and a Stream of Water running cloſe by, where the Creatures may be watered in the Pens; the ſame Stream being ſo contiguous to the Houſe, renders it an extraordinary Standing for a Still. Said Place is in good Repair, and where Farming has been carried on with good Succeſs, and on the Great Road leading from Newport to Lancaſter, about ſeven Miles from the former, and but Half a Mile from Occeſſion Meeting houſe. The Title is indiſputable. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock on ſaid Day, when Attendance will be given, and the Terms made known, by REBECCA DICKSON, Executrix.

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, the 9th inſt. March, an Iriſh Servant Girl, named Elizabeth Johnſton, ſuppoſed to be 30 Years of Age; ſhe is a fleſhey ſtrong made Woman, tawny coloured, pitted with the Small-Pox, and has a coarſe Face; had on, when ſhe went away, a brown home-made Stuff Gown, half-worn, white coarſe Holland Handkerchief, nothing on her Head but a Cap, two Linſey Woolſey ſtriped Petticoats, two Linen Aprons, Leather heeled Shoes, without Buckles, blue Yarn Hoſe, with two Letters knit in the Head of them, ſuppoſed to be J. K, has thick Lips, blackiſh Hair, and wants ſome of her upper Fore-teeth. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and brings her to her Maſter, living near New-London Croſs Roads, Cheſter County, or ſecures her, ſo that her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by JAMES FRIER.

To be LETT for a Term of Years, and may be entered upon immediately,

A Valuable Plantation, and Meadow. The Farm contains about 150 Acres of clear tillable Land, and a Liberty will be given, if required, of clearing ſome more; the greater Part of the above Land is new, and remarkable for its Fertility. There are 21 Acres of mowable Timothy Meadow, and ſome Swamp, under Incloſure, to be cleared; the whole commodiouſly ſituate, adjoining the Dwelling-houſes. For Terms, apply to the Subſcriber, living in St. George's Hundred, in New-Caſtle County, near adjoining ſaid Premiſes. JACOB PETERSON.

To be LETT by the Subſcriber, living in the Borough of Lancaſter,

A Very convenient Houſe and Lot, ſituate in Queen-ſtreet, in the ſaid Borough of Lancaſter; it has been a very public Tavern for ſome Years paſt, being well provided with Stables, and other Conveniences, ſuitable for a public Houſe; it may be entered on the 15th of April next. Any Perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may have further Information, by applying to ADAM REIGART.

County of Salem, March 7, 1766.

THE Subſcriber hereby gives Notice, that he intends to make Application to the General Aſſembly of the Province of New-Jerſey, at their next Seſſions, for an Act for the more effectual keeping up, ſupporting and maintaining the Tide Banks, Dams and Sluices, belonging to the Meadows lying on the South Side of Alloway's Creek, between the Lands of the Subſcriber and Stretch's Land, to include all the ſaid Meadows, as far up as the Bank that goes from the Land of William Adams to Richard Moore's Point, called Wolf-Pit Point, including the ſaid Bank. WILLIAM HANCOCK.

THIS is to give Notice to the Publick, that on Sabbath Day, the 2d of this inſtant March, a certain Fellow (who calls himſelf John Little, and ſometimes ſays he lives at Fort Loudon, at other Times at Baltimore) came on the Subſcriber's Plantation, in Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle County, and was catched ſtealing a Mare; but afterwards eloped, leaving, in the Cuſtody of ſaid Subſcriber, a low, ſprightly bay Horſe, without any natural or artificial Mark, only reſembling the Colour of a Doe, on the Inſide of his Hind-Legs and his Flanks, about 11 or 12 Years old, a natural Trotter, and gallops well, trimmed off in the Jockey Manner, and round Shod; as alſo a ſmall Saddle and a Bridle. As the ſaid Horſe, &c. is ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen, any Perſon coming, proving their Property, and paying Charges, any Day before the Firſt Day of April next, may have the ſame at the Houſe of Joſeph Brown, Tavern Keeper in the Hundred and County aforeſaid; but if no claim is made before ſaid Day, then the ſaid Horſe, &c. ſhall be ſold by publick Vendue, to defray Charges. ROBERT BINES.

TO BE SOLD,

A Negroe Man, about 27 Years of Age, by Trade a Loaf Bread Baker, has had the Small-Pox and Meaſles, and ſpeaks Engliſh and French well. Enquire at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet.

To be SOLD by public Vendue, on the 1ſt Day of April next,

A Plantation, ſituate in the Great Valley, in Tredyffrin Townſhip, Cheſter County, containing 100 Acres of Limeſtone Land, with a Stone Dwelling-houſe thereon, with two Rooms on a Floor, and a Cellar underneath, a young bearing Orchard, and ſome Meadow made, and more may be made with ſmall Expence, it being Part cleared already, and has a conſtant Stream of Water running through it, wherewith the whole may by watered. The Vendue will be held on the ſaid Plantation, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, where the Conditions of Sale will be made known, by ROWLAND RICHARD.

N. B. The Plantation is convenient to a Forge, ſeveral Merchant Mills, and Places of Worſhip, about 18 Miles from Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, in Williſtown, Cheſter County, the two following Plantations, viz.

ONE containing 66 Acres of good Land, adjoining to Joſeph James's Saw-mill; there is thereon a Log Houſe, a new Frame Barn, a Spring-houſe, and other Out-houſes, a good bearing Orchard, about 12 Acres of good Meadow, and more may be made, a large Stream of Water running through it, whereby the Meadow may be chiefly watered; the uncleared Land well timbered, and the whole in good Repair. The other being about a Mile from the above mentioned Place, in ſaid Townſhip, containing 60 Acres of good Land, a new Houſe, Barn, and Out-houſes, a young bearing Orchard, about 7 Acres of Meadow, and as much more may be made; the Upland chiefly freſh, and the whole in good Repair. For Terms of Sale enquire of the Owner, living on the firſt mentioned Premiſes. THOMAS MELLIN.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, the 18th Day of February laſt, a Servant Girl, named Margaret Hurly, freſh coloured, dark Complexion, marked with the Small-pox, about 20 Years of Age; had on, when ſhe went away, a Linſey Gown and Petticoat, a Pair of Shoes, with Plenty of Hob-nails in them; took with her a light coloured Broadcloth Cloak, a blue and white ſtriped ſhort Gown, a Pair of Dog-ſkin Woman's Shoes, half-worn, a Check Apron, and ſundry other Things. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, ſo that her Maſter may get her and the Goods again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ISAAC CADWALLADER.

N. B. She has her Indenture with her, and probably will endeavour to paſs for a free Woman.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Newberry Townſhip, York County, laſt June, a ſmall black roan Mare, no Brand. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again. JOHN RICE.

WAS taken up at Wright's Ferry, on Saſquehannah, a well ſet blackiſh brown Horſe, of a middle Size, in very good Order, his Mane and Tail lately trimmed, and ſhod all round. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, and take him away.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely healthy Negroe Boy, 17 Years of Age, this Country born, and has had the Small Pox. For further Particulars, enquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD by
CHARLES WHARTON,
At his Store in Water-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge,

WEſt-India and Philadelphia Rum, Muſcovado Sugar, Melaſſes, Tea, Coffee, Alſpice, genuine Fyal, Liſbon and Madeira Wines, by the Pipe, Hogſhead or Quarter Caſk; a Trunk of Silk Umbrellaes, of various Colours, &c. &c. 4 W.

JAMES ASKEW, Poſt-Rider from Lancaſter to Carliſle and Shippenſburgh, deſires the Favour of his Cuſtomers that have not paid their old Arrears, and their Entrance Money for the new Year, to pay him, or leave their Money at the reſpective Places where their Papers are left, before the 30th of March, or they may expect further Trouble. Their Compliance will oblige their humble Servant, JAMES ASKEW.

To be SOLD by publick Vendue, on Tueſday, the 15th of April next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Premiſes,

THAT valuable Eſtate in Kingwood, in the County of Hunterdon, New-Jerſey, late the Property of Charles Hoff, Eſq;

1ſt. The Manſion Houſe, an Overſhot Griſt Mill, Barn, Stable, Milk-houſe, Orchard, &c. with 97 and a half Acres of Land.

2d. A new Stone Houſe, a Griſt Mill, a Saw Mill, Barn, Orchard, &c. with 36 Acres of Land.

3d. A Houſe, with 67 Acres and three Quarters of Land in working Order, which may conveniently be joined to Lot No. 2.

4th. A Stone Houſe, Fulling Mill, Dye Houſe, &c. with 15 Acres of Land.

5th. A Wood Lot, containing about 22 Acres, and lays convenient to either of the above Lots.

The above Buildings, are all within the Compaſs of about one Quarter of a Mile, in a pleaſant healthy Situation, about thirty Miles diſtant from Trenton, and the ſame from New-Brunſwick, in the midſt of a fine Wheat Country, and a good Place for Trade.

Credit will be given to the Buyer giving Security. The Purchaſe Money divided into three Payments; One Third Part, to be paid in ſix Months, One Third, in Twelve Months, and the other Third, in eighteen Months, with intereſt from the Day of Sale. Attendance will be given by JOSEPH READ, THOMAS WHARTON and MOORE FURMAN.

WANTED, to go to CONNECTICUT,
A PAPER, who will meet with proper Encouragement. For further Particulars, apply to GEORGE BRYAN, in Water-ſtreet, juſt below Market-ſtreet.

WILLIAM CRAIG, intending to leave this Province early this Spring, deſires all Perſons having any Demands againſt him, to bring in their Accompts, to have them ſettled and paid; and thoſe that ſtand indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment.

He has on hand, a neat Aſſortment of Super, and Superfine Broad-cloths and Trimmings, Hair Plushes, and ſundry other Shop Goods, which he will ſell by Wholeſale or Retail, at the very loweſt Rate for Caſh.

He has to let, twenty Acres of Meadow, on Greenwich Iſland, and Twelve Acres of Swamp, on Tinicum Iſland, beſt Part cleared, and ſome Part ſowed with Timothy Seed.

Strayed or Stolen, in December laſt, a dark brown Mare, about 13 Hands high, and about 4 Years old. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward.

WANTED,

A FULLER, that underſtands his Buſineſs in all its Parts, to take Charge of a Mill, in a good Part of the Country, and has now a large Quantity of Cloths lying in the Mill to be dreſſed. Any Perſon that can undertake the Buſineſs immediately, will meet with great Encouragement, by applying to JOHN RHEA, in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King Tavern. 6 W.

To be SOLD by
DANIEL RUNDLE,
At his Store in Front-ſtreet, near the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet, very cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit,

A Variety of European and India Goods, ſuitable to the Seaſon; amongſt which are, a Parcel of Silver Watches, Engliſh Sailcloth from No. 1 to 8; ſundry Sorts of Silks, Ozenbrigs, Flanders Bedticks, Checks, Fiddles, Copperas, Glaſs Ware, 3, 4, 10, 12 and 20d. Nails, London Steel, Bohea Tea by the Cheſt.

Madeira and Teneriffe Wines by the Pipe, Hogſhead or Quarter-caſk; Liſbon Wine in Quarter-caſks, beſt Claret in Bottles, Jamaica Spirit, Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum, Brandy, Muſcovado Sugar, Melaſſes, Geneva, Coffee, Ginger, Citron, Gum Seneca, Lime Juice, and a Parcel of empty Caſks, ſuitable for Cyder.

Alſo, at his Diſtillhouſe, on the South Side of Market-ſtreet, above Seventh-ſtreet, is made and ſold,

PHILADELPHIA RUM.

N. B. To be lett on Ground-rent, a Lot of Ground, 18 Feet Front on Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite St. Paul's Church. Enquire of DANIEL RUNDLE. Tbeſf.

To be Sold by WHOLESALE, for Caſh or Produce, by
ROOKE and GINTHER,
At their Manufactory Warehouſe in Cecil County, Maryland,

ALL Sorts of Black, Red, Green and Flowered Earthen Ware, which are allowed by all Judges to be ſome of the beſt made in America. Dealers and Store-Keepers may be always ſupplied with an Aſſortment at the loweſt Prices, by their humble Servants, ROOKE and GINTHER.

N. B. The ſaid Works are within ſix Miles of North-East Landing, ſeven Miles of Charles Town, ſeven Miles of Harriſon's Ferry, and ſix Miles of Johnſon's Ferry.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

March 27, 1766. NUMB. 1944.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

ADVICES by the PACKET.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious SPEECH to both Houses of PARLIAMENT, on Tuesday, the Fourteenth Day of January, 1766.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I met you last I acquainted you, that Matters of Importance had happened in America, which would demand the most serious Attention of Parliament.

That no Information which could serve to direct your Deliberations in so interesting a Concern might be wanting, I have ordered all the Papers that give any Light into the Origin, the Progress, or the Tendency of the Disturbances which have of late prevailed in some of the Northern Colonies, to be immediately laid before you.

No Time has been lost, on the first Advice of these Disturbances, to issue Orders to the Governors of My Provinces, and to the Commanders of My Forces in America, for the Exertion of all the Powers of Government, in the Suppression of Riots and Tumults, and in the effectual Support of lawful Authority.

Whatever remains to be done on this Occasion, I commit to your Wisdom; not doubting but your Zeal for the Honour of My Crown, your Attention to the just Rights and Authority of the British Legislature, and your Affection and Concern for the Welfare and Prosperity of all My People, will guide you to such sound and prudent Resolutions, as may tend at once to preserve those Constitutional Rights over the Colonies, and to restore to them that Harmony and Tranquility, which have lately been interrupted by Riots and Disorders of the most dangerous Nature.

If any Alterations should be wanting in the Commercial Oeconomy of the Plantations, which may tend to enlarge and secure the mutual and beneficial Intercourse of My Kingdoms and Colonies, they will deserve your most serious Consideration. In effectuating Purposes so worthy of your Wisdom and public Spirit, you may depend upon My most hearty Concurrence and Support. The present happy Tranquility, now subsisting in Europe, will enable you to pursue such Objects of Our interior Policy with a more uninterrupted Attention.

GENTLEMEN of the House of COMMONS,

I have ordered the proper Estimates for the current Service of the Year to be laid before you. Such Supplies as you may grant shall be duly applied with the utmost Fidelity, and shall be dispensed with the strictest Oeconomy.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

I earnestly recommend to you to proceed in your Deliberations with Temper and Unanimity. The Time requires, and I doubt not but your own Inclination will lead you to those salutary Dispositions. I have nothing at Heart but the Assertion of legal Authority, the Preservation of the Liberties of all My Subjects, the Equity and good Order of My Government, and the Concord and Prosperity of all Parts of My Dominions.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, presented to His Majesty on Wednesday, the Fifteenth Day of January, 1766.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE Your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return our hearty and most unfeigned Thanks to Your Majesty, for Your most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

We gratefully acknowledge Your Majesty's Goodness and Condescension, in ordering to be immediately laid before us, all the Materials of Information, which may serve to direct our Proceedings upon the very important Objects which Your Majesty has proposed to our Consideration.

We cannot avoid expressing our Satisfaction in Your Majesty's parental Care and Vigilance, in losing no Time to issue the necessary Orders, for exerting the several Powers of Government in the Suppression of Riots and Tumults, and the Support of Order and legal Authority. Concurring heartily with Your Majesty's salutary Intentions, we will exert our utmost Endeavours to assert and support Your Majesty's Dignity and Honour, and the Legislative Authority of this Kingdom over its Colonies; and will take into Consideration the most proper Methods to provide for the Restoration of the Tranquility of those Colonies, which has been disturbed by such violent and dangerous Commotions.

We congratulate Your Majesty, that the State of Tranquility, so happily subsisting in Europe, leaves us at Leisure to attend to the mutual Commercial Concerns of Your Kingdoms and Colonies.

Permit us, Sir, to condole with You on the Loss Your Majesty, and Your Royal Family, has sustained, by the premature Death of His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William; whose amiable Qualities, and early Attainments, afforded so pleasing a Prospect of Happiness to Your Majesty, and of Advantage to Your Kingdoms.

Our Deliberations will, we trust, be conducted with that Prudence and Temper which Your Majesty so graciously recommends. You will find, Sir, that our Sentiments correspond with Your Majesty's gracious Intentions towards all Your Subjects; and that all Things which may tend to re-establish Tranquility and Order, and to cement the several Parts of the British Dominions in a close Connection and constitutional Dependance, shall be the first Objects of our Attention; that such a firm Authority may be established, and such a general Satisfaction diffused over every Part of Your extensive Empire, as ought to distinguish the Government of so wise, so just, and so beneficent a Prince.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious ANSWER.

My LORDS,

I THANK you for this dutiful and loyal Address.---Your firm and temperate Resolution to support the Dignity of My Crown, and the Legislative Authority of this Kingdom over its Colonies; your Care, at the same Time, to re-establish Order and Tranquility in those Colonies, and your Regard to the Prosperity and Happiness of all My People, shew Dispositions which are altogether worthy of your Wisdom, and which cannot fail of producing the most salutary Effects both at Home and Abroad. You will find Me unalterably fixed in the same Intentions. Your affectionate Condolance on the Death of My Brother, affords Me some Consolation on that melancholy Occasion.

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the KING.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, return Your Majesty our most humble Thanks for Your Most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

It is with the highest Sense of Your Majesty's Goodness, we acknowledge that Care for the Welfare of your People, and that Confidence in the Loyalty and Affection of Your faithful Commons, which Your Majesty shews, in the early Communication Your Majesty has been pleased to order, of the necessary Informations relative to the Disturbances in America. Your Reliance on the Wisdom and Duty of Your Parliament in a Matter of so great Importance, and the Attention shewn by Your Majesty in referring to our Deliberation and Advice the joint Concern of Your Majesty's Royal Authority, the Rights of Your Parliament, and the Happiness of Your Subjects, are at once Objects of our highest Admiration and Gratitude.

It is our Duty, as it shall be our Care, to imitate that Temper and Equanimity which appear in Your Majesty's Conduct, by mixing with our Zeal for the Honour of Your Majesty's Government, and with our just Regard for the Dignity and Authority of Parliament, the utmost Attention to the important Objects of the Trade and Navigation of these Kingdoms, and the tenderest Concern for the united Interests of all Your Majesty's People.

It is with inexpressible Grief we are again called upon to condole with Your Majesty, on the Death of another Prince of Your Royal Family, whose amiable Disposition, and whose early Virtues in the first Dawn of Life, while they shew him worthy of the illustrious Race he sprung from, must now double our Regret for his untimely Loss.

The general State of Peace and Tranquility so happily reigning in all Parts of Europe, must give the greatest Satisfaction to every one, who has any Concern for the true Interest of this Country, or who feels for the general Happiness of Mankind.

Our Assistance shall not be wanting to aid Your Majesty with our Advice, and to strengthen Your Authority for the Continuation of that Harmony, so happily preserved by the Wisdom of Your Majesty's Councils, and the Influence of Your mild auspicious Government.

We assure Your Majesty that we shall, with the greatest Chearfulness, grant Your Majesty the Supplies necessary for the current Service of the Year; having the firmest Reliance on the Promise Your Majesty is graciously pleased to make, of seeing them duly applied, with that Oeconomy which Your own Wisdom will direct, and which the Circumstances of this Country so strongly demand.

The Unanimity and Dispatch, which Your Majesty is pleased to recommend, we shall, from Motives both of Duty and Inclination, endeavour to make the Rule of our Proceedings; being sensible, that nothing can more immediately tend to add Weight to the Deliberations of Parliament, or Efficacy to their Resolutions.

And as the constant Tenor of Your Majesty's Conduct shews that the Happiness and Prosperity of Your People are the sole Objects of Your Concern, we should be equally wanting in Duty to our Sovereign, and Care for our own Honour, did we a Moment neglect our Part, in promoting all such wise and salutary Measures as may tend to reflect Dignity on Your Majesty's Government, and fix the Welfare of Your People on the most solid Foundation.

WILMINGTON (North-Carolina) Feb. 26.

NOTWITHSTANDING what passed, relative to the attorney-general's opinion on the seizure of the sloops, by Captain Lobb, for want of stamped clearances, as mentioned in our last; the Inhabitants remained greatly dissatisfied, more particularly at Mr. Attorney's answer to the 3d quere, where he says, "If prosecutions are intended against these vessels, they must be sent to Halifax, &c." And concluding in these words, viz. "Upon the whole, it is my opinion, that it is the Duty of the collector to prosecute on the information he has received." In consequence of which opinion, the people from several of the counties round assembled at Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 18th of this instant, appointed officers to take the command, compelled them to act, and entered into the following association, which was signed by all the principal gentlemen, freeholders, and other inhabitants of several counties, viz.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

We the subscribers, free and natural-born subjects of George the Third, true and lawful King of Great-Britain, and all its dependencies (whom God preserve) whose sacred person, crown and dignity, we are ready and willing, at the expence of our lives and fortunes, to defend, being fully convinced of the oppressive and arbitrary tendency of a late act of parliament, imposing stamp duties on the inhabitants of this province, and fundamentally subversive of the liberties and charters of North-America, truly sensible of the inestimable blessings of a free constitution, gloriously handed down to us by our brave forefathers, detesting rebellion, yet preferring death to slavery, do, with all loyalty to our most Gracious Sovereign, with all deference to the just laws of our country, and with a proper and necessary regard to ourselves and posterity, hereby mutually and solemnly plight our faith and honour, that we will at any risque whatever, and whenever called upon, unite, and truly and faithfully assist each other, to the best of our power, in preventing entirely the operation of the stamp act.

Witness our Hands, this 18th Day of February, 1766.

On Wednesday the 19th they proceeded to Brunswick, where their numbers were soon increased to upwards of a thousand, and had intelligence of several hundreds more on their march to join them. On their arrival at Brunswick, in order to remove all apprehensions on the part of his Excellency the Governor, the following letter was delivered to him, by two gentlemen sent for that purpose, viz.

SIR,

"The inhabitants, dissatisfied with the particular restriction, laid on the trade of this river only, have determined to march to Brunswick, in hopes of obtaining, in a peaceable manner, a redress of their grievances from the commanding officer of his Majesty's ships, and have compelled us to conduct them: We therefore think it our duty to acquaint your Excellency, that we are fully determined to protect from insult your person and property; and that if it will be agreeable to your Excellency, a guard of gentlemen shall be immediately detached for that purpose.

We have the Honour to be, with the greatest respect,

SIR, your Excellency's

Feb. 19, 1766. most obedient humble Servants.

To his Excellency Col. WILLIAM TRYON,
Governor and Commander in Chief
of North-Carolina.

On Thursday the 20th, a conference was held with the commanding officer of his Majesty's ships, and the collector, and in the afternoon matters were happily accommodated, and a promise obtained, that the port should for the future be freed from the particular restrictions heretofore laid on it, at least until the arrival of the Surveyor-General of the customs, and that vessels should be entered and cleared as usual.

On Friday the 21st, a party of men was sent for the collector, naval officer, and comptroller of the customs; the collector and naval officer were brought, and information was received, that the comptroller was at the Governor's; upon which a gentleman was dispatched to demand his attendance, which he refused to comply with; and the people being informed that he was detained by the Governor, a letter was then sent, to request that his Excellency would be pleased to let him attend: They received for answer, that the comptroller was employed by his Excellency on dispatches for his Majesty's service, and that any gentleman who had business with him, might see him at the Governor's house.

A party was then immediately dispatched to fetch him, and marched directly to the Governor's: They halted near the house, by order, and a gentleman was once more sent to the comptroller, to desire he would not put the people to the disagreeable necessity of entering his Excellency's house, with a promise, that if he would come out, no injury should be offered his person, which he at last complied with. The party then joined the main body, and marched immediately into the town, drew up in a large circle, placing the custom-house officers in the center, where they all made oath, that they would not, directly or indirectly, by themselves, or any other person employed under them, sign or execute in their several and respective offices, any stamped papers, until the stamp-act should be accepted of by the province. All the clerks of the courts, lawyers, &c. present, were sworn to the same effect.----The people then immediately dispersed, in order to repair to their several places of abode.

It is well worthy of observation, that few instances can be produced, of such a number of men being together so long, and behaving so well; not the least noise or disturbances, nor any person seen disguised with liquor, during the whole time of their stay at Brunswick, neither was there any injury offered to any person, but the whole affair conducted with decency and spirit, worthy the imitation of all the SONS OF LIBERTY throughout the continent.

In consequence of matters being accommodated, with regard to opening the port, the sloops Dobbs, Ruby, and Patience, under seizure, for want of stamped papers, were delivered up to the masters and owners, and arrived at this town on Friday the 21st instant.

TO BE SOLD,

A Healthy strong Negroe Girl, about 14 Years of Age, who has had the Small-Pox, and is very fit for Country Service; the Duty on her is paid here. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL Phaeton, almost new, and a good Pair of well matched Horses. Also a Negroe Fellow to be hired, who is a good Farmer, and understands the Carpenter's Business. Enquire of the Printers. Tbe.

Imported, and to be sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

JONATHAN ZANE,

At the Crown, Cannister and Handsaw, in Second-street, below the Market,

A Large and neat Assortment of Ironmongery, and Joyners Brass Furniture, Sadlery, ready wrought Tin, red and white Clover Seed, Timothy Grass, and Hemp Ditto, Pewter, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Allspice, Camphire, Almons, Brimstone, Copperas, Madder, Logwood, Fustick, Redwood, Oil and Colours, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11 Taylor's Window Glass, and Whalebone, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Also a Parcel of Linens and Woollens, very cheap for Cash. ¶ 4 W.

To be SOLD, and may be entered on immediately,

A Valuable Plantation, situate in Whiteland Township, Chester County, 23 Miles from Philadelphia, 18 from Chester, and about a Mile from Lancaster Road, containing 131 Acres, one Half thereof cleared, and the other Half well timbered, has a sufficient Quantity of good watered Meadow, a young bearing Orchard, and good Gardens, &c. a good Stone Dwelling-house, two Stories high, three Rooms on a Floor, a Stone and Frame Barn, Stables, Cow-houses, &c. There is also on the Premises, a good Grist-mill, with about 10 Feet Head and Fall, on a constant Stream, known by the Name of the Valley Creek, with two Pair of Stones, both double geared, three good new Boulting Cloths, hoisting Gears, &c. all going by Water. Said Mill lies contiguous to a good Wheat Country, such as Charlestown, Pikeland, Vincent, and other Townships, the Inhabitants of which carry their Wheat by or near this to any of the lower Mills. The whole is newly repaired, and in good Order for Country or Merchant Work, the former of which it is as well supplied with perhaps as any Mill in the Country. Also a good double geared Saw-mill, with the said Head and Fall, and on the same Race. There is a sufficient Quantity of Water for both Mills to go together near half the Year, and in the driest Seasons can do more Work than most Mills in the Country. The above Premises will be sold either together, or the Mills, and about 30 Acres of Land, with the other Conveniences, by themselves, and the other Land and Buildings, which will be a snug little Farm; by themselves also, as will best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, living on the Premises,

CALEB PARRY.

N. B. Also may be had, a good Team of Horses, and a Waggon, either together or separate. * 7s. 6d.

NEW-YORK, March 20.

Extracts of ſundry Letters from London, by the Packet.

Letter the 1ſt, dated 16th of January, 1766.

I Wrote on Saturday------to acquaint you our new Miniſtry were Friends to America, and that I hope for no leſs than a total Repeal of the oppreſſive Acts, which ſince have become more evident by the Debates of the Houſe on Tueſday, when Mr. Pitt appeared openly in your Favour, and gave ſuch Reaſons, (not only for a Repeal, but aſſerted your Privileges as Engliſhmen; backed with ſuch Arguments) as filenced all Oppoſition: I am Witneſs to the good Diſpoſition of the Miniſtry, as I am choſen ſpecial Agent on this Occaſion for one of the Colonies."

Letter 2nd, January 16.

-----Few imagined Mr. Pitt would have been at the Houſe, but I have the Pleaſure to write you that he was----and made a moſt excellent Speech in Favour of the Colonies: He denied that they were repreſented in Parliament,-----ſaid it was unconſtitutional to lay internal Taxes upon them,----that as to the legal Part of the Act, he ſhould reſerve himſelf to anſwer ſuch Gentlemen as were of the Law, at their next Debate on that Subject: That he was of Opinion that the Colonies ought to have as extended a Trade as we could poſſibly give them.---In ſhort he never made a Speech equal to this.---It has given great Spirit to the American Cauſe, and will, I doubt not, confirm many Members who tottered in their Opinion.

Mr. Grenville was very warm againſt the Colonies, and is for enforcing the Act.----Yeſterday I attended the Houſe again.---A Motion had been made that all Advices to the Adminiſtration, from the Governors and others, ſhould be laid before the Houſe, and they were accordingly laid on the Table: Then a motion was made, that they ſhould be printed: This occaſioned many Speeches----deſiring that the Names of the Governors and others, might not be printed, nor the Places from whence dated; for that ſuch Perſons would fall under the Reſentment of the Americans, and perhaps their Lives and Properties might be endangered: That ſome Governors were dependent on the People for their Sallaries, which they might be deprived of for giving ſuch Advice here,---for it ſeems ſome of them have wrote very ſevere Letters againſt the Colonies. Mr. Grenville, Nugent, and ſeveral others, oppoſed the Suppreſſion of any Names, and were for having the whole printed----ſaying, that this Kingdom was able, and would defend ſuch Governors, and others, for being loyal Subjects, and doing their Duty among a People who were in open Rebellion:-----This Word Rebellion, was uſed by ſeveral others. It was at laſt reſolved that the ſaid Letters and Advices from America, ſhould be printed, leaving out ſuch Parts as might lead to a Diſcovery of the Perſons who wrote them.----To Morrow the North-American Merchants Petition will be preſented.---Mr. N. and I are ordered to attend the Committee: Many other Petitions are come to Town; that of Leeds and Halifax will be preſented To-morrow by L. G. Sackville, but I believe no more will be ſaid or done, than to put down a Day to conſider them. The 28th current, is ſet down for American Affairs, then I think the American Remonſtrance will be delivered. I ſhall conſtantly attend the Houſe. There are 7 or 8 Perſons among us who do not ſign our Petition, among which Number I am, as we perhaps ſhall be called to the Bar of the Houſe to be examined, when we had better not be Petitioners.

I have the Honour of many Letters from the Great, as well as frequent Conferences with many Members. I have juſt received a Letter from, and have been with, Col. Barre above an Hour. He is our good Friend, and an able one, and ſeconds our Petition: In ſhort the Merchants trading to America, ſpread a great Circle, and are now ſupported by Mr. Pitt; which, together with the good Diſpoſition of the Miniſtry, has greatly confirmed our Hopes to obtain a Repeal of the impolitic Stamp-Act, and alſo an Enlargement of your Trade, as well as Alterations in the Vice Admiralty Courts.----But dont be too much elated, we are not yet certain;----we have only Reaſon to hope and expect from preſent Appearances.-----I wiſh to God I may be able in my next to adviſe you of the Repeal; every Thing material I ſhall from Time to Time let you know, which as a Lover of your Country will, I doubt not, be agreeable to you.

When the Addreſs to the King on his Speech was read, Mr. Harris ſtood up and ſaid, that all that Part which related to America, was in too mild Expreſſions; for that they were in open Rebellion againſt the ſupreme legiſlative Authority of King, Lords and Commons.----But he had not one to ſecond him, and therefore the Addreſs paſſed, Nem. Con. &c.

Letter 3d, January 18.

"On Tueſday laſt the Parliament met,----Immediately after the King's Speech, they proceeded upon American Affairs, and went farther into them than intended, as the Debate ought to have been confined to the Subject of the Addreſs.----Mr. Pitt came to the Houſe, and has declared firmly for the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, upon Principle's. He concludes that the Parliament have only a Right to impoſe Taxes in their repreſentaive Capacity; not in their legiſlative Capacity; and proves it by the Lords and King having no Pretence to grant Monies.---Therefore as the Americans are not repreſented (which in my Opinion he proved likewiſe, for I was in the Houſe) they certainly cannot be taxed by the Parliament of England, though they (the Parliament) have, in all other Reſpects, a full Sovereignty over America.--However the Affair is put off for a full Conſideration of the Houſe, till Wedneſday Se'nnight, for which Purpoſe a Call of the Houſe is on Tueſday Se'nnight.---My Opinion is now more confirmed of an abſolute Repeal; and indeed before the Houſe met, I had a full two Hours Converſation with Lord---------upon the Subject, and clearly ſaw how inclined the Adminiſtration was to repeal it."

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

In moſt of the Letters from London by the Packet, ſomething is ſaid relating to the Stamp Act; but as the Subſtance of them is pretty much the ſame, it would be needleſs (if it could be done) to inſert them all; the following Extracts are therefore given, which, with what is inſerted under the New-York Head, it is thought contain nearly the Contents of the whole.

Extract of a Letter from London, January 10, 1766.

"The Committee of North American Merchants have got their Petition ready to preſent to Parliament. We hear it will be oppoſed by Grenville and his Tools, to the utmoſt of their Power; but hope the great Pains the Committee have taken to ſupport it, will be attended with the deſired Succeſs, and that we ſhall have it in our Power to give you a favourable Account by the next Opportunity."

Extract of a Letter from London, January 11.

"I was in the Houſe of Commons when the King's Speech was read there, and heard, with much Indignation, George Grenville make a long, confuſed, violent, inflammatory Speech, highly cenſuring the Behaviour of the Colonies, in regard to the Stamp-Act, calling it downright Rebellion, and propoſing to make uſe of very harſh Expreſſions towards them, in their Anſwer to the Speech; but this was over-ruled, as it would appear to be condemning them unheard. Above Twenty Members ſpoke; and almoſt all of them ſeemed to be for ſupporting and adhering to their Legiſlative Authority over the Colonies, and their Right to impoſe Taxes upon them. But how they will act, when the whole Affair, with all the Circumſtances attending it, is laid before them, I cannot pretend to ſay. I hope they will conſider it coolly, and with the utmoſt Impartiality; for no Body can at preſent foreſee all the Conſequences that may attend their final Determination in this truly important Matter. Various Schemes are ſaid to be laid before the Miniſtry, to compoſe this Difference; but I have not been able to learn any of them that ſeemed to deſerve the leaſt Credit, and therefore I will not repeat them. This only I will ſay, that I am quite certain the preſent Miniſtry wiſh to do you all poſſible Kindneſs, moſt of them having been ſtrongly againſt the Act, whilſt it was under Deliberation laſt Year. And I heartily wiſh that, before the Parliament breaks up, not only this, but every poſſible Difference which hereafter, as Things are now circumſtanced, might happen, will be removed, or prevented; and ſuch a Plan for an indiſſoluble Union laid, as muſt give Pleaſure to every Lover of his Country, and which, indeed, appears every Day, more and more, to be abſolutely neceſſary, in order to prevent the actual Separation of the various Branches of this moſt extenſive Empire."

Another of the ſame Date.

"The Aſſiduity of Doctor Franklin, in aſſiſting to obtain a Repeal of the Stamp-Act, is really aſtoniſhing. He is for ever with one Member of Parliament or another, endeavouring to impreſs them, firſt, with the Importance of the preſent Diſpute; then to ſtate the Caſe clearly and fully, ſtripping it of every thing foreign to the main Point; and laſtly, to anſwer Objections ariſing from a wrong Conception of the Matter. To enforce this repeatedly, and with Propriety, in the Manner he has done for theſe two Months, I aſſure you is no eaſy Taſk. This is the moſt neceſſary and eſſential Service he could poſſibly perform on this Occaſion; and ſo effectually hath he done it, and I will venture to ſay, he hath thrown ſo much true Light upon the Subject, that if the Legiſlature doth not now give you ample Redreſs, it is not for Want of the fulleſt and moſt diſtinct Information, in reſpect to the real Merits of the Caſe."

Extract of a Letter from London, January 16.

"In my laſt I told you the Parliament would meet upon the 14th.---After His Majeſty's Speech, recommending the Situation of the Colonies to the Conſideration of that auguſt Aſſembly, was delivered, the Commons returned to their own Houſe; and, in conſidering of an Addreſs to the Throne, took Occaſion to comment a little upon the Purport of the Speech.------Mr. G--v--lle, with his wonted Regard to the Colonies, uttered many ſevere Things againſt the rebellious Americans, which drew on a Reply from Mr. PITT.---The firſt named Gentleman ſpoke near an Hour and a Half, expatiating largely upon the late riotous Proceedings of the Coloniſts, and recommending it to the Houſe to make them ſenſible of their Dependance upon Great-Britain, and Subjection to any Laws ſhe ſhould think proper to impoſe upon them. This was anſwered by the Great and Immortal PITT, in a Speech, wherein he even exceeded himſelf. Perſuaſion flowed from his Tongue, and Conviction of the Truth of his Arguments ſeemed to tread cloſe upon it. He began by declaring, that at his coming into the Houſe, he did not intend to ſay what he now found himſelf obliged to utter, deſigning to reſerve his Opinion till the grand Queſtion came to be diſcuſſed on a future Day; but that as an Opportunity now offered, he was glad of the Occaſion of delivering his Opinion to the Houſe; eſpecially as his infirm State of Health rendered it impoſſible for him to promiſe that he ſhould be able to attend at a future Day; that he was happy to demand their Attention to what he might offer in Favour of an injured and oppreſſed People. He then proceeded to declare, that he thought the Tax illegal, unjuſt, unfair and impolitick. Illegal, becauſe the People, on whom it was laid, could give no Aſſent to it, as they were not repreſented in Parliament. Impolitick, to lay Burdens upon a People, from whom the greateſt Advantages are derived to the Mother Country, and whoſe Returns from thence, in the Courſe of Trade, have amounted, annually, to Two Millions Sterling; an Advantage not derived from Commerce with any other Part of the Globe. (Here he recapitulated the Conduct of the Miniſters, in regard to America, during ſeveral Reigns.) And the Loſs of this Trade is to be compenſated, by what? By perhaps Fifty Thouſand Pounds returned annually into the Exchequer, and obtained, poſſibly, by the Deſtruction of Thouſands of brave Men, and good Subjects. This, ſaid he, is a Stroke of Policy, founded on the ſame grovelling, ſordid Motives, which ever diſtinguiſhed that Gentleman's (pointing to G. G.) Adminiſtration. He obſerved, in Anſwer to the common Objection of the Colonies contributing towards the Expence incurred in their Defence, that Great-Britain had ſurely more in View than a generous Motive, when ſhe undertook their Defence; that ſhe had the ſtrongeſt Regard to her own Safety, in the Preſervation and Enlargement of her Trade and Territories.

"It is impoſſible to give you the whole of a Diſcourſe which laſted above two Hours and a Half, in which he ſpared not G. G. The Eloquence he diſplayed in Behalf of the Colonies, is amazing, and had the Affair been put to the Vote, he would ſurely have carried his Point.---What does not America owe to ſo kind, ſo warm an Advocate in her Cauſe?

"To-morrow the Merchants Petitions, and the Memorials from the Colonies, are expected to be preſented.

"Though America has found ſo able an Advocate, yet it is difficult to ſay how this Affair will be determined: I mean the Right of impoſing Taxes. Mr. G. gives it out that he has reſerved his Arguments till the 28th Inſtant, when the Queſtion is to be fully and finally diſcuſſed.

"If it be allowed that the Colonies can only be taxed by their own Repreſentatives, how great a Happineſs muſt it be eſteemed, that they are not repreſented in Parliament; where any Number of Repreſentatives they could ſend, would only ſubject them to every Inconvenience from the Inequality of Numbers, without obtaining a ſingle Advantage?

"The Preſs daily gives ſomething new on the Subject; many of the Productions ſlimſey enough. A new ſenſible Piece, printed in America, entituled, "The Propriety of impoſing Taxes upon the Colonies," dated in Virginia, has juſt made its Appearance. Many aſcribe it to Dulany, of Maryland."

Another of the ſame Date.

"The Parliament having now been met three Days, we conclude the Gentlemen on your Side will be anxious to hear ſomething with regard to the intereſting Subject in Queſtion, ſo think it incumbent on us to embrace this earlieſt Opportunity, to mention, that it has been brought on the Carpet by the Great Commoner, who has expreſſed his Sentiments very favourably for North-America; as has alſo that upright Judge, Lord Camden, with ſome other worthy Men. Great Oppoſition has been made by the Partizans of the late Miniſtry; but we hope will not be ſufficient to over-rule the Opinions of ſuch able Men. The Subject is now poſtponed till Tueſday, the 28th Inſtant, for a further Hearing."

A Third of the ſame Date.

"No Appointment of ſpecial Agents from your, or any other of the Provinces, but that of Maſſachuſetts, who have appointed me to that Service, appearing, I was determined to uſe your joint Petitions to the beſt Purpoſes for the Colonies Advantage, though I ſtood alone in that Service; I have therefore, immediately on the Receipt of them, put them into the Hands of the Miniſtry, and they have had ſo good an Effect, that your American Intereſt bears a very favourable Aſpect; for on Tueſday, when the King's Speech came under Conſideration in the Houſe of Commons, Mr. PITT declared in your Favour, not only for repealing the noxious Laws, but in aſſerting the very Privileges you contend for, which is ſuch an intereſting Piece of News, I could not anſwer concealing; eſpecially as the Miniſtry are ſo obliging, as to detain the Packet a few Days, that we might have the Opportunity, as early as poſſible, to eaſe the Solicitudes of our Friends in America."

Extract of a Letter from London, January 18.

"Much of my Time, of late, has been taken up by attending Committees, &c. upon American Affairs, the Repeal of the Stamp Act, and Regulation of your Trade in general.

"Being one of a Committee appointed to wait upon the Members of Parliament, and upon thoſe particularly in the Adminiſtration; I have had frequent Opportunities of converſing with them on the Subject, and being informed, in ſome Degree, of their Opinion, ſhall, as briefly as I can, communicate it to you, for your Information.

"The two Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and ſeveral of the Board of Treaſury, appear to be inclined to think favourably of your Cauſe, both with reſpect to your excluſive Right to internal Taxation, and to the Liberty you demand for your Trade.

"Some, on the contrary, urge ſtrongly, the Neceſſity of that Power being inveſted in the Britiſh Parliament, alledging, that your Charters are very little different from thoſe of our Corporations, and have undergone, in many Colonies, frequent Changes ſince their being firſt granted. But with reſpect to Trade, they think more liberally, purpoſing to give you every Liberty therein you can deſire, or with Reaſon expect.

"People, in general, have been rather divided in their Opinions; by far the greater Number, however, in Favour of the Rights of Parliament.---In this Situation were Peoples Minds, when, on Tueſday laſt, the Firſt Day of the Meeting of Parliament, Mr. PITT, who at Noon arrived from Bath, appeared very unexpectedly in the Houſe.

"The Seſſion was opened by a Speech on the Part of the Miniſtry, in which was thrown out an Inſinuation only, that poſſibly the Houſe might not have the Power of internal Taxation. This Opinion was combated and ſupported by ſeveral of the Members for about two Hours, when Mr. PITT roſe up, and ſaid, That the Minds of People had been too long kept in Suſpence; that nothing was more injurious to Government, than heſitating what ought to be done; that from thence People would naturally infer, they were not themſelves fully convinced of the Rectitude of their Meaſures; and from this he proceeded to explain his own Opinion, with his uſual Eloquence.---It was, in every Reſpect, in your Favour, which is as much as I need to ſay.---Mr. Grenville oppoſed him, but with Arms too unequal to make the leaſt Impreſſion, but to his own Diſadvantage.

"Yeſterday the Houſe debated again on the Subject; Mr. PITT did not attend. The Members appear ſtill much divided, and a very great Oppoſition will certainly be made to it; God knows what will be the Event; however, I think you will certainly get rid of the Stamp Act.

"Laſt Night, being the Time appointed by Mr. PITT, Mr. Trecothick, and another Gentleman, waited upon him, from the General North-American Committee, to return him their Thanks for what he had ſaid in Behalf of their Cauſe, and to deſire his future Favour and Protection; when he received them in the politeſt Manner, and aſſured them, that as far as they had Reaſon and Juſtice on their Side, he would do all in his Power to ſupport them. He then proceeded to aſk them ſeveral Queſtions relating to the general Trade of the Colonies; on which Subject, he ſaid, his bad State of Health had not allowed him to procure Informations, from which he might form a well grounded Opinion. He likewiſe enquired the Nature of the Diſturbances that had happened, and ſaid, he was willing to attribute them to an Exceſs of Zeal in a good Cauſe, that of Liberty. He deſired they would recommend it to you, particularly, to prevent all riotous Proceedings, and that your Petitions and Memorials be couched in Terms expreſſive of that Reſpect and Gratitude, you ſo juſtly owe this Country, for Liberty civil and religious, and for the Protection you have ſo lately, and ſo effectually, experienced.---Such, he ſaid, was his Advice to you, and he hoped it would have ſome Effect, as a probable Means of inducing the Houſe to liſten more favourably to your Cauſe."

Another of the ſame Date.

"The 14th Inſtant the Parliament met, and immediately proceeded on the American Grievances, when Debates ran very high: Our good and worthy Patriot, Mr. PITT, ſpoke in Favour of the Americans, and againſt the Proceedings of the late Adminiſtration, in burthening them with ſo many Taxes, particularly that of the unconſtitutional Stamp-Act, for three Hours, and Twenty Minutes, and, it is ſaid, as never Man ſpoke before, which had ſuch an Effect upon the Houſe then, that when it comes to be determined, which is to be on Tueſday, the 28th Inſtant, we have not the leaſt Doubt of the Stamp-Act being repealed, with ſome Amendments of thoſe relating to Sugar, Melaſſes, &c.

"Yeſterday the Petition from the Committee of the Merchants of this City was preſented, together with others, from Briſtol, Liverpool, Mancheſter, and many other manufacturing Towns, all which were very cordially received by all except Grenville, and his Tools, who declare, they will ſupport the Act to the utmoſt of their Intereſt and Abilities, neither of which are ſuppoſed to be half ſufficient."

Saturday laſt Captain Young arrived here in a ſhort Paſſage from Falmouth, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, January 23.

WE hear that Tueſday next is appointed for the Reconſideration of the Stamp Act.

All the eminent Lawyers (one excepted) are ſaid to be clearly and ſtrongly, of Opinion, that the Britiſh Parliament has an undoubted Right to lay Taxes in America.

Petitions have been preſented from the principal Merchants, &c. of Briſtol, York, Liverpool, and other trading Places, complaining of the Hardſhips they labour under, by the great Decay of Trade to the American Colonies, and to the Coaſt of Africa.

They write from Madrid, that 13 Capital Ships of War are now building, with great Expedition, in the ſeveral Ports belonging to his Catholick Majeſty.

We are aſſured from Paris, that moſt poſitive Orders have been ſent by that Court to all the different Dock Yards in the Kingdom, to haſten, with all poſſible Diſpatch, the Conſtruction of the ſeveral Veſſels and Frigates of War now upon the Stocks, that there may be a ſufficient Number of them to put to Sea early in the Spring. Theſe Orders, it is ſaid, occaſioned various Conjectures.

They write from Liſbon, that an Adjuſtment of the commercial Differences between Great-Britain and Portugal, is like to be attended with greater Difficulties than were at firſt expected, attributed to a powerful Party in the French Intereſt, having been formed at that Court.

By an Engliſh Gentleman, juſt arrived from Guadaloupe, we learn, that the French have ſpared neither Pains nor Expence in augmenting the Fortifications of that Iſland; where they had alſo a numerous Militia, well trained, and two royal Dock Yards, capable of careening Ships of the Line.

The Shipwrights at Portſmouth and Plymouth now work a Day and one Tide, on the ſeveral Men of War now fitting out at thoſe Ports, and extra Riggers have been taken into the Service.

It is aſſerted, that all the French Fiſhermen, preparing to be ſent out this Seaſon for Newfoundland, are to take on board a Number of Carriage and Swivel Guns.

The Sum of Money, ſaid to be intended for a Remittance to the Mediterranean, is reported to be in Conſequence of a commercial Treaty with the Corſicans, and to be for the Service of General Paoli.

We hear the Coloniſts are to be indulged in the free Uſe of the Still, on account of the vaſt Extent of the Herring and Cod Fiſheries carried on in the North American Seas.

It is now aſſerted, and many believe upon good Authority, that if Mr. Pitt accepts of any Thing, it will be a Peerage, and ſome conſiderable Place of Honour and Emolument, that is not connected with public Buſineſs.

Jan. 25. Various are the public Conjectures concerning the intended Deſtination of the Ships of War now fitting out; and it has been whiſpered, that a certain Part of North-America will be the Object of their Expedition.

We hear that the Fleet fitting out for North-America, will conſiſt of 45 Men of War, which are to ſerve the double Purpoſe of preventing the Encroachments of the French, and of enforcing the Laws of Great-Britain over her Colonies, in caſe it ſhould be thought neceſſary.

It is currently reported, that 8000 Seamen will ſpeedily be

wanted to man the Fleets now fitting out in the ſeveral Ports of this Kingdom.

We hear an extra Attendance of His Majeſty's Meſſengers has, for ſome Days paſt, been given at the Secretaries of States Office, and at St. James's, from whence Matters of Importance are ſaid to be on the Carpet.

We hear that Orders are already ſent over to America, to erect Statues in Honour of Mr. PITT, in every Province.

For theſe ſeveral Days paſt, the Great Commoner has been retired to his Country Seat, which occaſions various Conjectures.

It is likewiſe ſaid, that one Day this Week, one of the principal Men of the preſent Miniſtry, waited on a great Perſonage, and made known his Intention of reſigning, but was deſired to poſtpone that Ceremony for a few Days.

It is ſaid, that the Importation of Corn and Grain, from the Britiſh Colonies in America, Duty free, is granted by Parliament for a certain Time.

Jan. 28. We hear that the Number of Seamen, to be employed in the Service of the preſent Year, will be 16,000, which is the ſame Number that was granted for laſt Year's Service.

It is ſaid a Plan will ſoon be laid before the Parliament, wherein it is endeavoured to be ſhewn, a greater Revenue may ariſe from our Colonies in America, than what has been derived for ſome Years paſt, and that without hurting the Privileges of thoſe Colonies, or the Honour of the Mother Country.

Some eminent Canada Merchants are arrived in Town from Quebec, and will attend the next Board of Treaſury at Whitehall, on Affairs of great Importance reſpecting that Province.

Yeſterday the Right Honourable Mr. Pitt attended the Houſe of Commons.

The moſt ſtrong and apparent Effects of Diſunion have been very lately obſerved among the preſent Miniſters.

It is ſaid that a new Miniſtry is forming, notwithſtanding what is affected to be given out to the contrary.

We hear that an eminent Lawyer has delivered it as his Opinion, that a great Patriot, who ſpoke againſt the American Stamp Duty, ought to have been ſent to the Tower.

Sunday Night there was a Meeting of the principal Perſons of the preſent Miniſtry, as it is ſaid, upon the Affairs of America.

Very conſiderable Wagers have been laid, within theſe few Days, relative to the American Stamp Act; and it is remarkable, that the Odds, in general, are againſt the Repeal.

They write from Paris, that the Engliſh Ambaſſador had an Audience of the King of France, on the 10th Inſtant, relative to the Canada Bills, and other Affairs of North-America.

The Report now is, that a certain popular Gentleman, now abroad, has an Annuity of 1000l. per Annum ſettled on him, which he is to forfeit the Hour he ſets his Foot on England or Ireland.

An extraordinary Board of Treaſury, it is ſaid, will be held To-morrow at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on Affairs of the utmoſt Importance, relative to Montreal and Quebec.

We hear from Rome, that the Chevalier de St. George died the 31ſt of laſt Month.

It muſt give every Lover of his Country the higheſt Satisfaction, when he is informed that our Rulers have taken the Caſe of the Poor, and the Extravagance of Proviſions, under their Conſideration, and have ordered a Stop to be put to the Exportation of all Sorts of Grain; allowed Proviſions, Tallow, &c. to be imported from Ireland; Oats to be imported from the Continent; and Indian Corn to be imported from North-America, Duty free.

Letters from Turin adviſe, that his Sardinian Majeſty will this Summer have a Fleet of 32 Ships of War and Galleys, on compleat Equipment for Naval Service in the Mediterranean.

By an Engliſh Gentleman, arrived this Week from Belleiſle, it is confirmed, that the French are uſing extraordinary Diligence in repairing the Fortifications of Baſque-Road, St. Cas, the River Vilaine, and all along the Coaſts of Bretagne, &c.

We are credibly informed, an intire Stop will ſoon be put to the buying and ſelling of all public Offices under the Crown.

Doctor Smollet lies dangerouſly ill at Bath.

Cadiz, Dec. 24. Two men of War are lately ſailed for the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, on board of which is gone the Governor of the Havannah. A large Quantity of Warlike Stores, and 250 Men, are alſo ſent on board theſe Ships.

BOSTON, March 13.

Monday Night, in a Snow Storm, Captain Collyer in a Brig from the Stairs going into Marblehead, ſtruck on a Ledge of Rocks, and ſunk before the People had Opportunity of ſaving any Thing beſides their own Lives; a Quantity of Dollars that were in a Cheſt, with a Cargoe of Salt, were loſt, as alſo the Veſſel.

Captain Smith, in a Schooner from Philadelphia, we hear, was alſo caſt away near Cohaſſet Rocks; the Veſſel and Cargoe, conſiſting of 1000 Barrels of Flour, &c. were loſt.--The Maſter, Mr. Blair, a Paſſenger, and the Hands belonging to the Veſſel, with great Difficulty ſaved their Lives.

NEW-YORK.

March 24. A certain Gentleman, who goes by the Name of John Davis, alias Joſeph Daniels, and lately brought into this Government a large Quantity of New-Jerſey Bills of Credit, printed in England, was, a few Days ago, apprehended in Orange County, and committed to Tappan Goal; and upon ſearching, it was found he had about him not leſs than 3500l. of that Caſh, all ſigned by himſelf, but he declared he never paſſed any of it.

Yeſterday Morning Captain Moore arrived here from Penſacola, by whom we learn, that it was reported at that Place, for a Certainty, that the Spaniards were arrived at New-Orleans, a large Fleet having been ſeen going up the Miſſiſippi: Four Days ago Captain Moore ſpoke with a Sloop from St. Euſtatia for Boſton; all well on board.

Yeſterday Morning alſo arrived Captain Hamilton, in 30 Days from Honduras-Bay: He acquaints us, that a Man of War was hourly expected there when he came away, from Jamaica, where ſhe was to be ſtationed; that Captains Colſon and M'Funn of Philadelphia, and Captain Greenway, from Rhode-Iſland, were lately caſt away on Glover's-Reef.

Yeſterday the Sloop John, Captain Cunningham, came in from St. Croix, loaded with Sugars:---In Lat. 36, he met with a violent Gale of Wind, which hove the Veſſel on her Beam Ends, in which Condition ſhe continued ſo long, the Wind ſtill blowing a perfect Hurricane, that they expected every Moment the Veſſel would founder: There were in Sight ſix Sail of Veſſels, viz. two Ships, a Snow, a Brig, and two Sloops, who ſeemed to be in great Diſtreſs. Captain Cunningham endeavoured to ſpeak with the Snow, but could not; ſo that he does not know where they were bound, or to what Port they belonged.----In December laſt Capt. Cunningham ſailed hence for the above Port, with Horſes; but in the ſame Latitude he met with the above Diſaſter in coming home, loſt all his Horſes in going out.

Mr. PRINTER,

By inſerting the following in your next Paper, you will oblige a Number of the *Friends to their Country.*

AT this critical Conjuncture, when his Majeſty's loyal Subjects in America, are in daily Expectation of receiving the joyful News of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act; which, had it taken Place, would have been productive of the cruelеſt Slavery that ever was impoſed on a free People; it certainly would be moſt impolitick at this Time, not to endeavour the Prevention of the leaſt internal Diſquietudes or Tumults among ourſelves, for many weighty Reaſons, but the Chief of them is, ſome Perſons, miſchievouſly inclined, who probably would glory in being inſtrumental towards attempting an Inforcement of ſuch a diabolical Act, have been, and ſtill are, induſtriouſly employed in propagating ſcandalous Reports raiſed among themſelves (as well as other Aggravations in order to cauſe a Diſunion of the People) of ſuch Deſigns of the Sons of Liberty, as are beneath them to think of, and what they would ſcorn to execute.---But, we hope that their Meaſures may be utterly defeated by a Continuation of that firm Union we have hitherto maintained, flattering ourſelves, that in a few Days they will be deprived of all Pretenſions to bring about an Opportunity of indulging themſelves in the Execution of any ſuch evil Purpoſes.

On Tueſday Evening laſt, at a ſtated Meeting of the Sons of Liberty, it was publickly declared, that Lieutenant Hallam, of His Majeſty's Ship the Garland, had, on the Morning of that Day, expreſſed himſelf much to the Diſadvantage of the Americans, by advancing that their Proceedings were equal to the Proceedings in Scotland in the Year 1745, and other Invectives of the like Kind, which falſely eludes to a Diſaffection in them to the beſt of Kings. He was waited upon by a Committee, to require of him, from under his Hand, a Conceſſion for his diſreſpectful Treatment of a People who had never injured him, but he refuſed to give that Satisfaction, denying that he had ſaid what was laid to his Charge; whereupon Affidavits were taken of different Perſons, who heard him declare the Words alledged againſt him; then he was called upon, the Affidavits produced, and communicated to him, but he ſtill refuſed giving any Satisfaction, by which obſtinate Behaviour, he has brought upon himſelf the Indignation of the Citizens in general, and ſhould he meet the juſt Reſentment of an undeſervedly provoked People, it will be of his own ſeeking, and he muſt abide by the Conſequences,---While he makes an Aſylum of his Majeſty's Ship, he will be ſafe; as the Sons of Liberty would to a Man join in preſerving the Property of their Sovereign, and by no Means attempt to commit the leaſt Outrage againſt his Crown and Dignity; but would carefully avoid every Step that may have a Tendency to any Act of Diſloyalty, as much as any of his Majeſty's Subjects whatſoever, or whereſoever.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

On Monday laſt we received the following moſt agreeable Intelligence, viz. That a Veſſel was arrived from Cork at Oxford, in Maryland, in Forty Days Paſſage; the Captain of which brought a Cork News Paper, in which was a Paragraph taken from one printed in Dublin, containing a Letter from a Member of Parliament in London, to his Friend in Ireland, dated about the laſt of January, the Subſtance of which was; "That every "Thing relating to the Affairs of America was ſettled; That the "Stamp-Act was repealed; And that Requiſitions were to be "made to the reſpective Colonies, for the Support of American "Eſtabliſhments." Theſe glad Tidings ſpread a general Joy all over the City; our Bells were ſet a Ringing; at Night Bonfires were lighted; and the Evening was ſpent moſt agreeably by the Inhabitants; when the Healths of the Royal Family, and of our numerous Friends in Great-Britain, were not forgot.

Extract of a Letter from Norfolk, in Virginia, March 14, 1766.

"By our laſt Advices from Home, Affairs begin to look a little better. The whole trading Intereſt of Great Britain ſeems to be united in our Favour. The City of Glaſgow have appointed three of their Members to reſide in London, during the Seſſion of Parliament, who have carried up with them an Addreſs, in Favour of America."

By Captain Maſon, from Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, we have Advice, that the Sons of Liberty there were as hearty as ever in the Cauſe of Liberty, and would allow no Veſſels with Rice to ſtir from that Port for Georgia.

Captain Stout, from Liſbon, on the 13th Inſtant, in Lat. 37: 4, Long. 73, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain James Ray; who had been out 16 Weeks from the Grenades, bound to Maryland, and was in great Diſtreſs for want of Proviſions and Water, which he ſupplied him with. He had ſprung his Maſt, and received conſiderable Damage in his Sails and Rigging.

Captain Warffe, from Liſbon, on the 3d Inſtant, in Lat. 25: 47, ſpoke a Ship from Briſtol bound to South Carolina, out 4 Weeks, all well.

Captain Lenargon from Liverpool, but laſt from Norfolk, in Virginia, adviſes, that Captain O'Neall, mentioned in our laſt to have ſailed from Providence for South Carolina, arrived at Norfolk the 15th Inſtant.

Captain Young, from Falmouth, on the 3d Inſtant, in Lat. 31: 41, Long. 57, ſpoke Captain Joſias, in a Schooner, from Salem, in New-England, bound for Martinico, out 11 Days, all well.---The Packet from New-York, arrived at Falmouth about the 30th of January, in 7 Weeks.

Captain Allibone, from North Carolina, on the 19th Inſtant, off Cape Hatteras, ſpoke Captain Scott, in a Ship from Plymouth, bound for Ocracock, all well.

He likewiſe adviſes, that about the 11th Inſtant, a Double decked Sloop, in nine Days, and a Schooner, in 40 Days, both from New-York; as alſo a Schooner, in 16 Days, and a Sloop in 76 Days, from Rhode-Iſland, all arrived at Ocracock; but he could not learn the Maſters Names.

Captain Winter, from Antigua, on the 12th Inſtant, about 62 Leagues S. E. of our Capes, ſpoke with Captain Spain; from this Port for Antigua.

Saturday laſt Captain Campbell arrived here from Providence, in 20 Days; he met with very hard Gales on our Coaſt, and on the 18th Inſtant, about 12 Leagues from our Capes, fell in with Mr. Cornelius Bowne, one of our Pilots, who had been blown off, and had ſprung a Leak; Captain Campbell took him in Tow, and brought him into Cape-May; but was afterwards himſelf blown off, with his Anchor ahead; he was then obliged to take the People (five in Number) out of the Pilot Boat, and cut her adrift, as there was no Probability of keeping her above Water.

Captain Caldwell, from Londonderry, on the 17th of February, in Lat. 35: 30, Long. 59, ſpoke a Brig from South-Carolina for Newport, out 9 Days.---On the 25th in Lat. 36: 30, Long. 61: 10, he ſpoke a Sloop from Caſco-Bay, bound to Barbados, out ſix Days.---And on the 3d Inſtant, in Lat. 37: 10, Long. 69 (then lying to in a hard Gale of Wind) he ſpoke a Ship from Glaſgow for Virginia, all well in each of the Veſſels.

Captain Scott, from Antigua, informs, that a Ship, loaded with Lumber, from ſome Part of New-England, arrived there about the 20th ult. having met with very hard Gales of Wind, in which ſhe loſt her Main and Mizen-maſts.

On Tueſday, the Fourth Inſtant, a Court was held in Frederick County, Virginia, when all Buſineſs was carried on, as uſual, without Stamps.

And on Tueſday, the 18th Inſtant, at a Court held in Northampton County, in this Province, the Buſineſs of the Common Pleas was gone on with, without any Regard to the Stamp-Act.

On Sunday laſt, as one Joſeph Tucker, of Upper Merion, was going home from Meeting, he was killed on the Road, by the Falling of the Limb of a Tree.

ARRIVALS. At Liſbon. The Captains Sibbald, Potts, Clarke and Gould, from this Port.

At Antigua. Captains Corden and Lorrain, from Maryland.---Captain Trapp, from North-Carolina.----Captain Butler, from Virginia.---Captains Lewis, Freelds, and Rogers, from New-Haven.---Captains Arnold and Bowers, from Rhode-Iſland.----And Captain Morgat, from South-Carolina.

At Barbados. Captains Hunter, Starr, Roberts, Burnham, Cotton and Clarke, from New-London.----Captains Thomas and John Simpſons, Hogſdon, Rollins, Flagg, Fernald, Moore and Shores, from Piſcataqua.----Captains Rice, M'Cleave, Smith, Storke, Bartram, Allen and Trowbridge, from New-Haven.----Captain Williams, from North-Carolina.----Captain Degge, from Virginia.----Captain Tollock, from Maryland.---And Captains Barnes and Barber, from Philadelphia.

At a Meeting of the SONS OF LIBERTY of Hunterdon County, in Weſt Jerſey, held at the Houſe of John Ringo, in Amwell, on Tueſday, the 18th of March, 1766, it was unanimouſly declared,

1ſt. THAT we profeſs ourſelves to be influenced by Sentiments of the greateſt Loyalty and Affection to His ſacred Majeſty King GEORGE the Third, and him will defend to the utmoſt of our Power, in his juſt and legal Rights of Government.

2d. At the ſame Time we conceive it the indubitable Right of Britiſh Subjects, to be taxed only by their own Repreſentatives, and of Trials by Juries: We are therefore of Opinion, that the Stamp Act is an arbitrary and tyrannical Impoſition, that robs us of thoſe inherent and darling Privileges, and as ſuch, we are determined, in Conjunction with the Reſt of the free-born Subjects in America, at the Riſque of our Lives and Fortunes, to give effectual Oppoſition to its Intruſion.

3d. We will likewiſe endeavour to ſupport all Perſons that proceed in Buſineſs as uſual, without paying any Regard to ſaid deteſtable Act.

*** The Contributors to the Fund for the Relief of poor diſtreſſed Widows and Children of Sea Captains, are deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, on Monday, the 7th of April, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, Inward Entries.

Brig Lovely Laſs, C. Lyon, from Coracoa. Brig Hannah, H. Styles, and Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, S. Carolina. Snow Bourdeaux Yatch, F. Lenergan, Liverpool and Virginia. Sloop Molly, Z. Allen, Falmouth, N. England. Schooner Nancy, R. Joyne, Virginia. Ship Molly, W. Simpſon, and Brig Tobago, J. Scott, Antigua. Brig Charming Peggy, R. Winter, Grenades. Ship Andrew, J. Caldwell, Londonderry. Ship Henry Dawkins, J. Warffe, and Brig Lucia Packet, J. Stout, Liſbon. Ship Eſſex, G. Barwick, Barbados. Brig Jenny, R. Spear, Glaſgow. Brig Mary Ann, S. Young, Falmouth. Schooner Newbern Packet, W. Allibone, N. Carolina. Schooner Providence, D. Campbell, from N. Providence.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Burk, A. Burrows, for Antigua. Sloop Two Brothers, a Addaley, New Providence. Brig Hannah, H. Stiles, Barbados. Sloop Molly, Z. Allen, and Sloop Succeſs, T. Matthew, Boſton. Ship Charleſtown, J. Simpſon, Jamaica. Schooner Charming Nancy, J. Maloney, and Schooner Britannia, G. Nicholſon, Halifax, Sloop Defiance, E. Somers, Georgia. Schooner Polly, E. Belford, for Tortola.

CLEARED. Brig George, D. Gregory, to St. Kitts. Brig John, W. Mountford, Sloop Sally, J. Allen, Schooner Pitt, S. Williams, and Sloop Deborah, J. Waterman, Antigua. Schooner Phœnix, T. Coffin, and Sloop Swallow, P. Gorham, Boſton. Brig Samuel, W. Johnſon, Cadiz. Schooner Nelly, D. Campbell, Grenades. Sloop Polly, T. Armſtrong, and Brig Tryal, J. Wilſon, Penſacola. Sloop Sally, W. Taylor, New Providence. Schooner Ailcey, A. Stockley, Virginia. Schooner Leopard, T. Church, to Halifax.

Made and ſold, for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by
THOMAS and CHARLES MOORE,
At their NEW BREWERY, near the Corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets,

THE different Kinds of MALT BEER, proper for EXPORTATION, or IMMEDIATE USE. 1M.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1766.

THE Owners and Poſſeſſors of the Wicacoa Meadows are deſired to meet at the Court houſe, on Monday, the 7th Day of next Month, between the Hours of Three and Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, to elect their Managers, and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing Year.

Lower Merion, March 27, 1766.

THE Members of the BLOCKLEY and MERION United Library Company, are hereby deſired to meet at their Library Room, on Monday, the 7th Day of April next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to make their Fifth annual Payment, and to chooſe Directors, and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing Year. By Order of the Directors, ABRAHAM KITE, Librarian. ⊕

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

THIS is to inform the Public, That on the Death of CHARLES NORRIS, late one of the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office, we, the ſurviving Truſtees of the ſaid Office, have appointed JAMES JOHNSTON to receive Payments, give Diſcharges, and tranſact the Buſineſs of the ſaid Office, as uſual. Attendance will be given at the late Dwelling houſe of Charles Norris, in Philadelphia, where the Office was formerly kept.---All thoſe that are in Arrears to the ſaid Office, are deſired to pay, to prevent further Trouble. MAHLON KIRKBRIDE, FRANCIS YARNALL, JAMES WRIGHT. ¶

To be SOLD, or LETT,

THE Plantation, and Tavern, known by the Name of St. Patrick, lying in Newark, New-Caſtle County; it is pleaſantly ſituated, and very healthy, the Land exceeding good, and the Title indiſputable; it is a good Situation for a Store and Tavern, being well accuſtomed for both, lying within five Miles of Chriſtine Landing, and eight from Newport. For Terms, apply to the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes, ALLEN GILLESPIE.

N. B. Said Gilleſpie has procured a Landing at Chriſtine Bridge, and intends to carry on the Buſineſs of Shalloping, in the beſt Manner he is capable, in Hopes his old Acquaintance, the Gentlemen Millers, and others, will favour him with their Cuſtom; the Landing is well ſituated, being the ſame that Mr. William Welch formerly occupied. ⊖

To be SOLD, for Want of Employment,

A LIKELY young Girl's Time, ſuitable for either Town or Country; ſhe is about Twelve Years of Age, and has five Years and four Months to ſerve. Enquire of JOHN GEORGE, in Race-ſtreet, or at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet.

BEST WHITE and BROWN WHALE OIL,

FIT for the Uſe of Tanners, Skinners, and the Burning in Lamps, to be ſold by JOHN MARTIN, at the Corner of Race and Second-ſtreets, and by THOMAS BOND, junior, and Company, at their Store, the Corner of Norris's Alley, in Second-ſtreet; who alſo have an Aſſortment of dry Goods, of the lateſt Importations, which they will ſell very low for Caſh, or ſhort Credit. 8 6 W.

N. B. Said Bond and Company have ſome Beaver, Raccoon, and other Furrs, to diſpoſe of.

NOTICE is hereby given to the different Farmers, that intend ſettling on JOHN RELFE's Tract of Twelve Thouſand Acres of Land, on Potowmack River, Virginia, that the ſaid Relfe will be on the Premiſes the ſixth Day of April next; where a Surveyor will be ready to lay out ſuch Farms, as the Appliers can prove they are able to work. And to encourage induſtrious Settlers, the ſaid Relfe will agree, for three Years, to receive all the Hemp they can raiſe, and allow Six-pence, Pennſylvania Money, per Pound, provided the ſame is good and merchantable, and delivered at the Lower Falls of Potowmack, which is not more than 18 Miles, Land Carriage, from the Land.

Said Relfe intends for England this Spring, therefore all who are indebted to him, are once more deſired to make immediate Payment, to prevent further Trouble.

To be SOLD by
BENJAMIN KENDALL,
Near the Conneſtogoe Waggon, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A Quantity of extraordinary good new American red and white CLOVER-SEED: Alſo an Aſſortment of European Goods, amongſt which are, ſome Thirty Hour, and Eight Day Clocks, and Watches. ¶

Hunterdon, ſſ. Trenton, March 11, 1766.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, Eſq; and the Hon. Charles Read, Eſq; Second Juſtice of the Province of New-Jerſey, Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of Joſeph Burwell, an inſolvent Debtor, that on the Petition of the ſaid Joſeph Burwell, with the major Part in Value of his Creditors, the Judges aforeſaid have appointed Wedneſday, the 16th Day of April next, for the Creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Burwell to meet at the City of Perth-Amboy, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the ſaid inſolvent Debtor's Eſtate ſhould not be made, and the ſaid Debtor diſcharged, agreeable to the late Act of General Aſſembly, made and provided for that Purpoſe. ⊖

Reading, Berks County March 14, 1766.

ALL Perſons are hereby deſired not to truſt Heſter, the Wife of the Subſcriber, living in ſaid Town of Reading, as he is determined to pay no Debts of her contracting after this Date. * MYER JOSEPHSON.

WHEREAS Gilpin and Fiſher, in the Gazette, No. 1936, did inform the Public they had for Sale, ſundry Goods; that they alſo continue to manufacture and ſell the Snuff, known by the Name of Gilpin, Fiſher and Adams's, which has been proved, by many Trials, to be equal to the beſt Snuff imported from Great Britain, &c. thereby inſinuating that they were the Manufacturers of the ſaid Snuff, ſo taking to themſelves the Advantage of the good Character of the ſaid Snuff, for Ends beſt known to themſelves; whereas the Fact is, the Snuff aboveſaid was manufactured by me, and ſold to them. Their thus adverti ſing gives me Reaſon to think they have a Mind to circumvent me in my Trade, and take ſome unjuſt Advantage, and perhaps ſell Snuff made by other Hands, under my Name. I hereby inform the Public, that I continue to manufacture the ſaid Snuff as heretofore, near the Falls of Schuylkill, and ſell at my Warehouſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a few Doors below the New Printing-Office, oppoſite the Jerſey Market; where all thoſe who pleaſe to favour me with their Cuſtom, may be aſſured of the beſt Snuff, and good Weight, by their humble Servant,

The. JONATHAN ADAMS.

To be SOLD,

A Frame Houſe, and Lot of Ground, containing about one Acre, with a Log Kitchen, a Garden, Orchard, and a Stable thereunto belonging, and a Well of good Water near the Door, ſituate at the Four Lane Ends, in Middletown, Bucks County; the Place is very ſuitable for either a Sadler, Hatter, or a Maſon, &c. as the neighbourhood is moſtly ſubſtantial Farmers. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Houſe and Lot, may enquire of JOSHUA BLAKEY, near the Premiſes.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in North Wales, Philadelphia County, on the 31ſt of January laſt, in the Evening, a Servant Lad, named Joſeph Crow, but it is likely he will change his Name, this Country born, between 18 and 19 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, with brown Hair, and ſtoops very much in his Shoulders; had on an old Felt Hat, an old black Silk Handkerchief, a light coloured Cloth Coat, lined with ſtriped Linſey, and white Metal Buttons, a ſtriped Linſey Jacket, without Sleeves, and tied with Strings, old Leather Breeches, a Tow Linen Shirt, old grey Yarn Stockings, good Shoes, and Braſs Buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and brings him to his Maſter, or ſecures him in any Goal in this Province, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

* THOMAS EVANS.

TO COVER this Seaſon,
The Horſe RAVEN,

TO be kept by the Subſcriber, at the Black Horſe Tavern, in Burlington County, New-Jerſey, about 8 Miles from the City of Burlington, the ſame from Mountholly, 7 from Croſſwicks, the ſame from Reckleſs Town, at a Piſtole a ſingle Leap, Forty Shillings Leap and Tryal, and Half a Crown to the Groom, his Character is ſo well known, there needs no further Apology.

¶ 6 W. ABRAHAM CHATTIN.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A Valuable Piece of Land, ſituate in Charles Town, Cheſter County, about a Mile from the River Schuylkill, containing upwards of 50 Acres of good Land, 15 Acres of which is cleared, and the reſt well timbered, two Acres of good Meadow made, and 5 or 6 more may be made, and well watered, a young Orchard, planted laſt Spring, with ſeveral Sorts of Fruit, and a good Log Dwelling-houſe, Smith's Shop, a new Log Barn, Stables, a good Spring and Run of Water near the Houſe. The ſaid Tract is very convenient to ſeveral Places of public Worſhip, alſo to Forges, Griſt-mills, Saw-mills, &c. It is in a fine Part of the Country, and very convenient for a Shopkeeper, or any Tradeſman, as it lies on the great Road leading from Mountjoy Forge to Reading, Warwick, and Yellow Springs. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Tract, for further Particulars, and Terms of Sale, enquire of JOSHUA PARRY, living on the Premiſes. †

To be SOLD, by way of public Vendue, on the 9th Day of April next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A Houſe and Lot of Land, containing 3 Acres, lying in Mansfield, Burlington County, in Weſt Jerſey, adjoining and containing the Landing of Engliſh's Creek; the Houſe new and finiſhed, the Land freſh, and very rich, and under good Fence, except about three Parts of an Acre, which is pretty ſapling Timber; alſo a Garden, made with Cheſtnut Poſts and Cedar Boards, and a never failing Spring, within a few Perches from the Door. It is a pretty Situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat, lying high, healthful and pleaſant; or it may ſuit a Waterman, or Storekeeper, being a Landing much uſed by both Land and Water, and is very convenient for tending the Market, or almoſt any public Trade or Calling. It lies between 20 and 30 Miles from Philadelphia, 6 from Burlington, and 4 from Bordentown. The Title indiſputable. Any Perſon inclining to view the Premiſes before the Day of Sale, may apply to JOSEPH ELLISON, near the ſame.

N. B. The ſaid Premiſes will not be ſold till the Day appointed. The Conditions of Sale ſhall be made known on ſaid Day, and Attendance given by JAMES ELLISON. *

March 19, 1766.

RUN away laſt Sunday, from the Subſcriber, living in Queen Ann's County, Maryland, two Convict Servants, viz. one named Evan Roberts, an Engliſhman, about 34 Years of Age, of a dark Complexion, wears black Hair, of middling Stature; had on, when he went away, a new Felt Hat, coarſe Ozenbrigs Shirt, a whitiſh full trimmed Cloth Coat, with a ſmall Cape, white coloured Cloth Waiſtcoat, dark coloured Fearnought Breeches, new Shoes and Stockings. The other, who goes by the Name of Charles, an Engliſhman, a Weaver by Trade, about 35 Years of Age, limps as he walks, of a Sandy Complexion, a ſhort well-ſet Fellow; had on, and took with him, when he went away, an old Hat, a yellow cut Wig, a light brown Surtout Coat, a blue Broadcloth tight bodied Ditto, with white Metal Buttons, a Pair of old Leather Breeches, a Pair of Nankeen Ditto, a Pair of blue and white ribbed Stockings, and good Shoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Runaways, and ſecures them, ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have Four Pounds for them both, or Forty Shillings for either, paid by JOSEPH CHAIRES.

N. B. What is moſt remarkable in the above Servants, is their being decriped each in the left Hand. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to conceal or carry them off at their Peril. ⊖

NOTICE is hereby given, that William Morris, and William Clayton, Eſquires, two of the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Hunterdon, have appointed Tueſday, the 8th Day of April, for the Creditors of Samuel Ketcham, of Hopewell, in the County aforeſaid, to appear at Trenton, in the ſaid County, and then and there ſhew Cauſe, at 10 o'Clock of ſame Day, why the Petition of the ſaid Samuel Ketcham, and the major Part in Value of his Creditors ſhall not be complied with, and he diſcharged according to Law. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

A Merchant and Griſt mill, with two Pair of good Stones, both double geared, three Boulting Cheſts, and hoiſting Jack, all go by Water; the Dam and Race may be kept in good Order, at the Expence of Ten Shillings a Year; the Mill Houſe built with Stone, 42 Feet long, and 32 wide, with a good Cedar Roof over it; 50 Acres belongs to the Mill, ſome Meadow made, and more may be made, and all watered, a Log Dwelling-houſe, with four Rooms on the lower Floor, two Chimnies, two good Gardens incloſed, and in good Order, about 12 Acres of Upland cleared, the Remainder well timbered, ſituated in Weſt Caln Townſhip, Cheſter County, lying convenient to ſeveral Landings, being 27 Miles from Wilmington and Newport, 41 from Philadelphia, and 25 from Lancaſter, and about 60 Perches from Lancaſter Road, where Plenty of the beſt of Wheat may be had at all Seaſons in the Year. Said Mill is ſupplied with Water from the Weſt Branch of Brandywine. For Terms of Sale, apply to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes, JOHN KINKEAD. ⊕

WHEREAS ſundry Perſons, Poſſeſſors of Eſtates in the Townſhip of the Northern Liberties, as likewiſe the Inhabitants of the ſame, having for theſe four Years laſt paſt been at a conſiderable Charge in repairing the ſeveral public Roads in ſaid Townſhip, in digging Ditches, and filling up the Middle of ſaid Roads, in order to give the Water a Deſcent into ſaid Ditches, for the better keeping the ſaid Roads in good Order, but while ſundry Brickmakers, and their Servants, continue gathering, ſhovelling up, and carting away Duſt or Sand out of ſaid public Roads, it is impoſſible for the Superviſors to keep the aforeſaid Roads in ſo good Order as might reaſonably be expected; therefore the Supervifors find themſelves under the Neceſſity of informing the aforeſaid Brickmakers, their Servants, and all Perſons whatſoever, that ſhall be found gathering, ſhovelling up, or carrying away any Duſt or Sand as aforeſaid, that they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs. JOSEPH CANNON, BENJAMIN MASON. ¶

MADE his Eſcape from the Three Tuns, in Biberry Townſhip, Philadelphia County, an Iriſh or Portugueſe Servant Man, named Patrick M'Cann, a well ſet ſhort thick Fellow, about 22 or 23 Years of Age, with a blue Sailor's Jacket, old Felt Hat, Woollen Cap, tanned Leather Sheepſkin Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, half-worn Shoes, with Buckles. Said Servant had a Pair of Handcuffs on when he went off. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in any Goal, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by SAMUEL TORBERT, in Newtown, Bucks County.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril. ¶

ON the 24th of April next will be expoſed to Sale by Way of public Vendue, two Plantations, ſituate in Weſt Nantmel Townſhip, Cheſter County, the late Property of Arthur Graham, deceaſed, one containing 210 Acres of very good Land, well watered and timbered, whereof 60 Acres is cleared; the other containing 165 Acres of very good Land, well watered, and extraordinary well timbered, whereof 25 Acres is clear, with a young Orchard, 10 Acres of Meadow cleared, and more may be made; the ſaid Plantation joins Lines, and ſtands in a pleaſant Situation. The Title indiſputable. The Vendue will begin at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, on ſaid Premiſes, where due Attendance and reaſonable Credit will be given by GEORGE IRWIN, JAMES HANNA, and JAMES HAIR, Executors.

N. B. Any Perſons inclining to purchaſe ſaid Place or Places, may view them by applying to the Subſcribers, near the ſaid Premiſes. 8

To be SOLD by public Vendue, on the 1ſt Day of April next,

A Plantation, ſituate in the Great Valley, in Tredyffrin Townſhip, Cheſter County, containing 100 Acres of Limeſtone Land, with a Stone Dwelling-houſe thereon, with two Rooms on a Floor, and a Cellar underneath, a young bearing Orchard, and ſome Meadow made, and more may be made with ſmall Expence, it being Part cleared already, and has a conſtant Stream of Water running through it, wherewith the whole may be watered. The Vendue will be held on the ſaid Plantation, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, where the Conditions of Sale will be made known, by ROWLAND RICHARD.

N. B. The Plantation is convenient to a Forge, ſeveral Merchant Mills, and Places of Worſhip, about 18 Miles from Philadelphia. ⊕

WILLIAM CRAIG, intending to leave this Province early this Spring, deſires all Perſons having any Demands againſt him, to bring in their Accompts, to have them ſettled and paid; and thoſe that ſtand indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment.

He has on hand, a neat Aſſortment of Super, and Superfine Broad-cloths and Trimmings, Hair Pluſhes, and ſundry other Shop Goods, which he will ſell by Wholeſale or Retail, at the very loweſt Rate for Caſh.

He has to lett, twenty Acres of Meadow, on Greenwich Iſland, and Twelve Acres of Swamp, on Tinicum Iſland, beſt Part cleared, and ſome Part ſowed with Timothy Seed.

Strayed or Stolen, in December laſt, a dark brown Mare, about 13 Hands high, and about 4 Years old. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward. ¶

FIVE PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcribers, living at the Nanticoke Iron-works, in Worceſter County, Maryland, about the 9th of September laſt, a Negroe Man, named Abraham, and often calls himſelf Abraham Dobſon, about five Feet ſix Inches high, about 24 Years of Age, of a yelloviſh Complexion, well ſet, and talks good Engliſh: Had on when he went away, a Leather Cap, or Felt Hat, Cloth Jacket, Country made Linen Shirt and Trowſers; alſo took with him a Pair of Leather Breeches. He is ſuppoſed to be taken away by a certain John Mears, about 22 Years of Age, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, down Look, appears to be a ſober orderly Perſon, not very talkative, and was ſome time ago advertiſed for ſome Miſdemeanors done in Virginia. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in any Goal in this Government, or in Pennſylvania, ſo that the Subſcribers may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, and if out of the ſaid Governments, the Five Piſtoles abovementioned, paid by WILLIAM DOUGLASS, or JONATHAN VAUGHAN. 3 M.

RUN away from the Subſcribers, living near Thornton's Gap, in Culpepper County, Virginia, two Dutch Servant Men; one named Godfrey Nather, about five Feet ſix Inches high, a chunkey fat Man, has a large full Face, and black Hair: Had on when he went away, a cloſe blue Coat, with Metal Buttons, Leather Breeches, ſundry Stockings, and a Waiſtcoat. The other named George Metzner, a middle ſized Man, of a lively briſk Gait, about five Feet ſix Inches high: Had on when he went away, a whitiſh Coat, with Metal Buttons, Leather Breeches, and Stockings and Jackets of ſundry Kinds; they have been about a Year and an Half in the Country, and ſpeak but indifferent Engliſh. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servants, and brings them to Chriſtopher Crawford, in Lancaſter, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward for each; or if brought home to their Maſters Five Pounds for each, and reaſonable Charges, paid by PHILIP JACOB IRION, and JACOB SLOSSER, and Co. of the Pot-Aſh Trade. ⊕

THE MANAGERS of the St. Peter's, &c. CHURCH LOTTERY, having frequently appointed a Day for the Drawing, hoping and expecting that the Public would be aſſiduous in taking off Tickets, when the Time of Drawing came near, declare that they have been diſappointed in their Expectations, and have never yet had it in their Power to draw the Lottery with any Degree of Safety, or Probability of anſwering the good Purpoſes thereof, whereby they have been obliged to apply to the Honourable the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for a further Time to draw the ſame; which Requeſt hath been moſt kindly granted. They now aſſure the Public, that the Numbers are rolled up, ready for the Wheels, and that they will uſe every proper Method for haſtening the Drawing; and they do earneſtly requeſt all thoſe who deſire to promote the good Purpoſes of the ſaid Lottery, or to become Adventurers in it, to be ſpeedy in furniſhing themſelves with Tickets, as they are determined to admit of no unneceſſary Delays, and are anxiouſly deſirous of bringing the ſame to a Concluſion.

The SCHEME.

1	of	£ 750 0 0	is	£ 750 0 0	
1	of	375 0 0	is	375 0 0	
4	of	187 10 0	are	750 0 0	
4	of	93 15 0	are	375 0 0	
5	of	75 0 0	are	375 0 0	
16	of	56 5 0	are	900 0 0	
30	of	37 10 0	are	1125 0 0	
30	of	28 2 6	are	843 15 0	
40	of	18 15 0	are	750 0 0	
70	of	11 5 0	are	787 10 0	
200	of	7 10 0	are	1500 0 0	
140	of	5 12 6	are	787 10 0	
200	of	3 15 0	are	750 0 0	
1009	of	3 0 0	are	3000 0 0	
3080	of	2 5 0	are	6930 0 0	
			First drawn,	13 2 6	
			Laſt drawn,	13 2 6	
4821 Prizes.				£ 20025 0 0	
8529 Blanks.					
13350 Tickets, at 30 s. each,				£ 20025 0 0	

In this Scheme there are not quite two Blanks to a Prize, notwithſtanding the ſeveral large Prizes contained in it, and the Deduction is but Fifteen per Centum, ſo that the whole is calculated in the moſt advantageous Manner poſſible for the Adventurers, and the ſtrongeſt Proviſions made in the Law for faithful Management; and therefore it is not doubted but the Generoſity of the Public will co-operate with the Care of the Legiſlature for promoting a Deſign of ſuch a pious and extenſive Nature.

The following Perſons are by Law appointed Managers, viz. "Jacob Duche, Eſq; Charles Stedman, Thomas Gordon, Joſeph "Sims, Edward Duffield, John Ord, John Knowles, and Da"niel Rundle" (in the Room of Henry Harriſon, Eſq; deceaſed) Gentlemen, who are to be upon Oath, and are directed to chuſe a Treaſurer, who is to give ſufficient Security for the faithful Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in him.---The Prizes to be publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette and Journal, and the Prize Money paid as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed, the aforeſaid Deduction being firſt made. Prize Money not demanded within nine Months, to be deemed as generouſly given to the Churches, and to be applied accordingly.

Tickets at 30s. each, may be had of the Managers above mentioned, at their ſeveral Houſes in Philadelphia.

Tickets alſo may be had of the following Gentlemen, viz. Mr. William Bradford, and Mr. David Hall, at Philadelphia; Paul Jackſon, Eſq; at Cheſter; Matthias Slough, Eſq; at Lancaſter; Samuel Johnſon, Eſq; at York; Francis Weſt, Eſq; at Carliſle; John Patoun, Eſq; at Reading; Lewis Gordon, Eſq; at Eaſton.

N. B. Mr. John Ord, will inſure Tickets in this Lottery.

Queen Ann's County, Maryland, March 1, 1766.

TO be LETT, and entered on the 15th inſtant, a convenient Frame Houſe, in which are two Rooms on the lower, and three on the upper Floors, with a Kitchen thereunto adjoining; contiguous to which is a neat and accuſtomed Store Houſe; alſo a good Stable, Chair-houſe and Smoak-houſe; a neat paled Garden, and a Spring of excellent good Water near the Kitchen Door; about 1 Acre and a Quarter of good Meadow.---The whole of the Premiſes are almoſt new, and are pleaſantly ſituated on Church-hill, on the Head of the South Eaſt Branch of Cheſter River, within two Miles of the aforeſaid Premiſes is a Landing for Shallops, which do and may load with Wheat, or other Grain, for the Head of Elk Market, or elſewhere, and is diſtant but about 6 Miles from Cheſter Town, and 28 Miles from Duck-Creek Landing, and in a good Part of the County for Wheat.---The above Premiſes were lately occupied by Mr. John Moore. Any Perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, near the Premiſes,

⊕ 6 W. WILLIAM RUTH.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber, living in Baltimore County, Maryland, a Tract of Land, containing One Thouſand Acres, ſituated in the County aforeſaid, on the Road leading from Baltimore Town to Canniwago, and about 16 Miles from ſaid Baltimore Town, on which is a neat and convenient Brick Dwelling-houſe, 2 Stories high, Dimenſions 30 Feet by 32, a large Brick Kitchen, 18 by 24 Feet, and a Brick Paſſage between the Houſe and Kitchen, 10 Feet long, and 18 Feet wide, a convenient Brick Milk-houſe, Meat-houſe, a Quarter Houſe 24 Feet by 18, good Corn Houſes, and Stables, a large well built Barn, 14 Feet Pitch, 45 Feet long, and 24 wide, floored with two Inch White Oak Plank, well ſeaſoned throughout, and ſpiked down, alſo many other valuable and neceſſary Improvements. There are about 300 Acres of the ſame Land clear, and under good Fence, 25 Acres of Meadow clear, and ſowed with Timothy and Clover Graſs Seeds, and has yielded ſeveral plentiful Crops of Graſs, 60 Acres of Meadow Ground ditched and dry, and about 15 Acres thereof clear, and fit for ſowing, a good Orchard, containing between 4 and 500 bearing Apple Trees, the fruit White York Pippins and Red Streaks, the Paſture Grounds very good, and remarkable for raiſing and ſupporting Stock of all Kinds; the whole Land well watered, and ſeveral good Situations for Mills, or any kind of Water Works. The Soil rich, and produces well any kind of Grain, Tobacco, Hemp or Flax, generally level. The Title indiſputable, and the Purchaſer may enter on the ſame immediately. Alſo to be ſold, a Term of near Seven Years on Leaſe, of a Furnace, a good Griſt-mill and Saw-mill, with a large and valuable Quantity of Woodland, good Paſture Grounds and Marſh Meadows, commonly known by the Name of Onion's Iron Works, on the Little Falls of Gunpowder River, near Joppa; together with a good Stock of Iron Ore, Chareoal and Oyſter Shells, a Pair of new Wood Bellows, and all Implements and Neceſſaries for making Iron immediately at ſaid Furnace; alſo ſundry Servants, and two very good Teams, Six Horſes to each Team, Carts, Waggons and Geering, and ſundry other Things, too tedious to mention in this Advertiſement; the Situation, Mine Banks and Conveniencies of ſaid Works, being ſo univerſally known, it would be needleſs to ſay they excel any other in the Province. Any Perſon or Perſons inclinable to purchaſe any or either of the Premiſes aforeſaid, by applying to the Subſcriber in Joppa, may know his Terms,

⊖ 1 M. VACHEL WORTHINGTON.

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